CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS or superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,063—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY!
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

## SHIPPING.

### P. AND O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the "SIAM," SAILING at 5 P. M., on FRIDAY NEXT, and the "PENINSULAR" expected to ARRIVE the same night. Passengers to and from Europe by the Company's Steamers will embark and land at the VICTORIA DOCK WALL.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †* | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 26th May. |
| B.I. | SUTLEJ | 4189 | 800 | W. D.G. Worcester | 2nd June. |
| †* | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 9th ,, |
| B.I. | ORIENTAL | 5045 | 800 | S. H. Moule | 16th ,, |
| †* | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 23rd ,, |
| B.I. | SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | R. Crewe | 30th ,, |
| †* | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 7th July. |
| B.I. | MASSILIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 14th ,, |
| †* | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 21st ,, |
| B.I. | CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 28th ,, |
| †* | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 4th Aug. |
| B.I. | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 11th ,, |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo :—

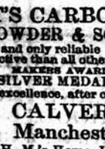
21st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,070 | 750 | 1st June 1893. |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Vidos | 3,220 | 600 | 1st July ,, |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Milia | 4,260 | 350 | 9th June 1893. |
| THISBE | G. Costanzo | 2,867 | 300 | 9th July ,, |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | G. Nicolich | 4,253 | 350 | 21st June. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 20, 1893.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA | 3,380 | S. Abrey | 6th June. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
### BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mails. Pages of size "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, including postage.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,
### BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
### BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| "CITY OF PERTH" | Swan | 3190 | 27th May. |

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships, Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1893. Agents.

### FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

### SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

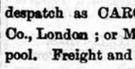
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood | 280 |
| II. | Do. do. do. | 380 |
| III. | Rosewood Sympathetic Square | 475 |
| IV. | American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne | 540 |
| V. | Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano | 500 |
| VI. | Ebonized Cottage Piano | 400 |

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.



### HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

OUTFITS FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine) :—
On a level ..... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 ..... 70
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
ફ. ફ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LATEST DESIGNS FROM

### JEWELLERY.

EMINENT MAKERS.

TREACHER & Co. invite attention to their splendid Stock of Jewellery, which is kept up to date by frequent importation of New Patterns and Novelties from Leading London Houses; also to their stock of

GUARANTEED

### ELECTRO PLATE

QUALITY.

Purchased only from the Best Houses at Home. This is a fact of the highest importance, as inferior and slightly plated Articles may be made to have the same superficial appearance as those of good quality, and the Maker's name and reputation is, therefore, the only Guarantee which the Ordinary Purchaser of Electro Plate has of the excellence of the Article he buys.

WILL WEAR FOR

### ELECTRO PLATE.

TWENTY YEARS.

PARCELS SENT FOR SELECTION.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dresses, stylishly made from either for | Rs. | 32 | 8 |
| Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from | ,, | 37 | 8 |
| Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match | ,, | 3 | 8 extra. |

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Wool Crepon Costumes | Rs. | 35 | 0 |
| Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to | ,, | 55 | 0 |

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

| | |
|---|---|
| INVALID'S PORT. | OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC. |
| OLD CRUSTED PORT. | RARE OLD COGNAC. |
| LA-TORRE SHERRY. | SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES. |
| AMONTILLADO A. 1 | "PALL MALL" WHISKY. |
| DINNER SHERRY. | NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY. |
| BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE. | BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY. |
| CHOICE BURGUNDY AND | LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE. |
| BORDEAUX WINES. | ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT. |

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### HOMEWARD BOUND

### THORPE & CO.'S

### SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

### THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

### HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

## PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort.....From Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

### MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR
SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS,
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

### KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.
Per Cwt. Rs. 7; Per Ton Rs. 120.

### KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes, from As. 4; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.

MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL CHEAP PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 450 | Plain White C. D. V. Mounts with coloured lines | Price Rs. | 0 | 10 per 100 |
| 2850 | Enamelled Cream and White with Gold and coloured lines | ,, ,, | 1 | 6 per 100 |
| 1600 | ,, ,, ,, ,, | ,, ,, | 2 | 4 per 100 |

The above are of good quality, but very slightly soiled.

### ENAMELLED IRON DEVELOPING DISHES.

These Dishes are easily cleaned, are light, cheap and unbreakable.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ Plate | Rs. | 0 | 12 |
| ½ Plate | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| 1/1 Plate | Rs. | 1 | 8 |
| 10 by 8 Plate | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 12 by 10 Plate | Rs. | 3 | 0 |
| 15 by 12 Plate | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| 24 by 19 Plate | ,, | 16 | 0 |

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

### TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.
We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

### THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

### BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS:
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1893, at 5-30 p. m.

The following is the business of the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1893 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1893.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY,
"ALADDIN."
THURSDAY (By General Desire),
"BOCCACCIO."
FRIDAY,
"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
(The First Time in Bombay),
"LES MANTEAUX NOIRS."

Libretto by HARRY PAULTON, the funniest ever written.

### THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Company's Office, Hummum Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts made up to 28th February, 1893.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Secretaries and Managers may bring forward before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
LIDBETTER and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1893.

### BOOK ON INDIA.

COLA'S; THE INDIAN PROBLEM SOLVED. Undeveloped Wealth in India and State Reproductive Works in India. Ways to Prevent Famine and Increase the Material Progress of India. (Famine, Agriculture, Irrigation, Cannals, Railways, Coal, Iron, Manufactures, Estimates.)

Price Rs. 4, Postage Extra.

RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOK-SELLER, 135, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

### THE MEDICINE Fothergill's Madonal

cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and Kidneys, and clears the Skin. Of all Chemists. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FOR YOU!

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

### CROFT, MODY & CO.,

IMPORTERS, OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

#### SHERRIES.

Gonzalez Byass and Co. Vina Tula.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). | Old Puerto Sherry. |
| Grand Romano. | Old Dry Sherry. |
| | Old Fruity Sherry. |
| | Florio Marsala. |

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

#### BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

#### CLARET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chateau Mouton. | Pauillac. |
| Chateau Palmer. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau La Lagune. | St. Emilion. |
| Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. | St. Julien. |
| Grand Vino Pontet Canet. | St. Marie. |
| Medoc. | |

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

#### BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer. Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition.

#### LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
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### MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

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No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated,

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHANDALLA or LONAULI, furnished BUNGALOW wanted for two Weeks, from end of this week. Address stating terms "C," care of this Office.

WANTED, a B. A., for six months certain. Must have passed his B. A. in Sanscrit as his second language. Preference will be given to one whose mother tongue is Marathi and who has some experience as a teacher. Apply at once stating salary required and with copies of testimonials to Mr. JETHASHANKAR PRABHASHANKAR, Rajkot City.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, WANTED, FOR A RAILWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Must have thorough knowledge of Railway Capital and Revenue Accounts, General Audit Work and Exchange Transactions. Age should not exceed 35 years.—Address, Secretary, Central Argentine Railway Company, Limited, 85, Palmerston Buildings, London, E. C., England.

BEST FRENCH PRUNES.—Both for Dessert and for Stewing. Per lb. As. 8 only; 2 lb. Bottles, each Re. 1-4. PEARSE AND CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15-day-going Clocks, with glass domes, Rs. 150, Rs. 180, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS. —A Most Splendid Selection of Plateware suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents, Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards, from As. 6 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection respectfully invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekoe is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions).

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The rooms well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Colored Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities etc. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 15, Marine Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

## NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May, 1893.

### TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.
East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghorupdeo Roads.
North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.
West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 584 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading formerly under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandu Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (620 2-9) six hundred and twenty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dawood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 335, and New Survey No. 422, old Survey No. 432, New Survey-No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street, and containing by admeasurement 1,890 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 334, 335 and 337, and New No. 11816, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenant's and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1861, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Wellset, otherwise called Nagpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhageshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 11032 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 387, and new No. 2250, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3033, 3095, 3096 to 3099, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Emam Wada, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebramjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Gillan Nawaj Tunge.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Butler, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 25 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1893.

### BARODA TRAMWAYS.

IT is HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR'S wish to have TRAMWAYS constructed within the CITY and SUBURBS of Baroda.

Suitable concessions will be granted to a Company undertaking the work, and the undersigned is prepared to receive before the 15th of June next proposals for the construction and working of the line.

For further information apply to

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

### SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., and Vundravandass Pursotumdass.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

### NOTICE.

In the Matter of The IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 163 of the Companies Act VI. of 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Liquidators' Office, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Account Books and other Documents of the Company and of the Liquidation thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated the 15th Day of May 1893.

ISAAC ALCOCK,
HASSUMBHOY VISRAM,
R. MANEKJI,
Voluntary Liquidators.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

### NOTICE.

## EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

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## J. NEUBERG,

MEDOW STREET,
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FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ROSETTA,"
OF
LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES

No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.

"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.

No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.

Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

☞ Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼lb. each, Rs. 1-4 per tin.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT"
TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each, Rs. 4, per lb.

OGDEN'S "NAVY CUT"
in ½lb. tins, Hermetically sealed, Re. 1 per tin.

HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar, Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
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Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

### BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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| CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP | £1,000,000 |
| (With power to increase to | £4,000,000) |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £100,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,000,000 |

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

## BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ | 1,000,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ | 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND ..... £ | 100,000. |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... | £2,000,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ... | £250,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL ... | £1,750,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office ..... 3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers ..... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. AND THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months. | | | |
| 3½ | " | " | 4 " |
| 4 | " | " | 6 " |
| 4½ | " | " | 8 or 9 Months. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 36,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on quest

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Imperial Banks. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,087½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,050 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 8⅞ |
| Chartered Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 61 | £ 35 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 205xd |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 270 |
| | 750 | 50 | 150 | 7½ | 120 |
| Back Bay | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badhen Pile | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 23 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100 nom. |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 800 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,400 | 1,800 | 270 | 4,325 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 225 | 67½ | 1090 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 80 w d |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 385xd |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 180 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 300 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 150 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | — | 70 nom. |
| Indian Guarantee & Surety | | | | | |
| Ship Asem | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 16½ |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 315 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 375 |
| Mahamzee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3½ |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 95 |
| Naylor Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 90 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 200xd |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 82 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 455 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | — | 19 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 55 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | InLndn |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 120 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 905 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 55 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,300 | 25 | 25 | | 18½ Exd |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,201 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (K. Albeebee) | 200 | 000'1 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 205 |
| Apollo | 750 | 000'3 | 2,200 | 90 | 800 |
| Bellary | 167 | 001'1 | 1,000 | Nil. 90 | 320 |
| Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | .. | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 115 |
| Bevai's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 120 |
| Broach | 600 | 200 | all | | 220 |
| Press Co., Ld. | | | | | 240 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 265 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 1,350 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | 250 | .. | 130 |
| Fort | 515 | 2'500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 1,000 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 480 |
| Gleaner and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Gingoli Press Co., Ld | 750 | 400 | all | 60 | 100 |
| Khanguita | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 365 |
| Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 81 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 120 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 430 |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 280 | all | Rs. 32½ | 290 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 595 |
| New Indian | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 1. | 121½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25 dv. | 410 |
| Sahapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 48½ |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 90 | 25 | 1,375 xd |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 500 w d |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 200 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | 75 | 235 |
| Volkart | — | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 940 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 25 | 510 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 80 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 371 | | all | 9 per ct. | 30 |
| Bombay Unified | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 600 xd |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 375 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,800 | 1,800 | ... | 350 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 400 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 1,050 |
| China Mills Co., Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 500 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,005 xd |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 730 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 760 | | Rs. 15 | 640 xd |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 40 | 415 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 440 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 580 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 405 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 730 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 640 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 680 |
| Hingughat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 Rs. 50 | 680 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,800 | 1,000 | — | 1,100 xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | — | 410 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,080 xd |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 650 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 200 xd |
| Jowras Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 845 x |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 800 x |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 730 |
| Khanga u m Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 7. 5 |
| Khatao Makanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 530 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 550 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 985 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,300 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 480 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 600 | 500 | 35 pr. ct. | 4,757 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,625 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 157½ |
| Moraji Gocul das | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,850 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 12 p. c. g. d | 105 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 150 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 475 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 435 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,250 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 610 xd |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 950 xd |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .5 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,275 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 960 xd |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 220 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,219 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 320 |
| Star Mills, Ld. | 1,380 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 330 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 485 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 50 | 551 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld | 906 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 800 |
| Victoria Mills | 500 | 1,650 | 1,000 | 25 | 370 |
| Western India | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 670 xd |
| Wadia Mills | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 700 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 580 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 28 |
| China Leaf | " | 23-14 Nominal. |
| Paris, Bar Gold | " | 25-2 " |
| Do. do. new | " | 25-0 " |
| Australia do. | " | 25-11 |
| Bombay do. | " | 25-10 |
| English Sovereigns | " | 16-4 |
| Do. Dracos | " | 16-3 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterees | " | 108-8 |
| Do. 17/8 do. | " | 109-11 |
| Carolas Dollars | " | 236 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 223 " |
| Five Francs | " | 221 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Queen-Empress Birthday Parades, Colaba and Esplanade 7 a. m.

Willard's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Erwad Jivanji J. Mody's Lecture on the Dowry Custom, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 10 p.m., to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nyanza entered, and the s. s. Chilka left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum and Lombardy entered the dock yesterday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Band-stand, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, per extra s. s. Sphinx, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow, the 25th instant.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Hajee Mahomed Abjel Alli, keeping a tea-shop, at Nagdevy Street, reports to the police, that on Monday last, at about 9 a.m., his servant, named Taj Mahomed, aged twenty-five years, opened his box with a duplicate key, abstracted Rs. 200 in cash therefrom, and absconded.

LECTURE ON THE DOWRY CUSTOM.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Marriage Association Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, B.A., will deliver a public lecture on "The Sanctity of Marriage and the Dowry Custom," at the Novelty Theatre, this evening, at 5-30 p.m., instead of 5 p.m., as hitherto announced. Parsi ladies and gentleman are invited to attend.

DISOBEDIENCE ON BOARD A SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Thompson, a steward on board the s. s. Africander, appeared to answer the charge of disobeying the lawful commands of his Chief Officer, Mr. Robert Johnson. The charge having been proved by the chief officer as well as the captain of the ship, the accused was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Fleming charged Mudford, a fireman, on board the s. s. Bombay, with remaining absent without leave and without sufficient reason. The Chief Engineer said that the accused having expressed his regret, he did not wish to press the charge against him. The Magistrate fined the accused one day's pay, and ordered him to pay the cost of the prosecution.

MISSING GIRLS.—Bhima reports to the police, that her daughter, aged thirteen years, employed in a woolen godown, at Soortee Moholla, has been missing since Monday. Another woman, named Maina, reports to the police, that her daughter-in-law, aged sixteen years, also employed in the same godown, has been missing since Monday. A woman, named Muktee, employed in the same godown, has also disappeared since Monday, and she is suspected of having enticed the two girls away. Enquiries are being made for the whereabouts of the missing girls.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, resumed the inquiry at the Esplanade Police Court, touching the death of Dennis Manuel Pereira, a cook in the service of Mr. Wolf, aged sixty years. The circumstances, under which the deceased met with his death have already been reported in these columns. After recording further evidence the jury returned the verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of his skull, the result of his having been accidentaly knocked down by a runaway horse, belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Khan Bahadoor Mirza Abas Alli Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sanderson charged Dhondoo Shewa, with committing theft as a servant of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 404, the property of his master Ramchander Rattonagra, a landed proprietor, residing at Damar Gully. The accused, while in the service of the complainant, stole the said property, at different times and pledged them with three Marwarees for Rs. 40. On the 14th instant the complainant, finding his property missing from time to time, reported the matter to the police, who after making inquiries arrested the accused on suspicion, and recovered the property. The accused denied the charge, and said that a woman, named Miriam, had given him the property. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE DEATH OF A SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report in your to-day's issue on the above subject and the rider added by the jury, I should like to suggest another "that the military authorities place a medical officer nearer the Government unattached employés at and around Parel," or pay a civil one to do the work. Perhaps, it is not known that the deceased soldier should have been treated by the Brigade Surgeon, and the medicines dispensed from the J. J. Hospital after being prescribed by that officer. This may seem a roundabout way and increditable to some, but where there is a saving the "Sirkar" does not consider the inconvenience of their servants. What would the rider of the jury have been had they known this? I should also like to draw the Commandant's attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers to the example set by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers in Bombay in supplying conveyances for the firing and carrying parties when a funeral takes place at such an hour that men on duty have to be in the sun at least one hour before the time of parade (at this time of the season too) in a small

HELMET.

## INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 13th May:—Thomas Richard Mundy, Clerk, Quartermaster General's Department, of Simla, for the construction of a tent suitable for military, shikari, and other purposes. George Bell Macintosh, Merchant, of 103, Clive Street, in the City of Calcutta, for improvements in the feed apparatus of crushing machines for salt, coal or other substances capable of being reduced to a powdery state. Alan Wood Rendell, Locomotive Superintendent. East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, and William Watters, Foreman, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, for improvements in the form of Lamps for the use of mineral and other oils and dispensing with the use of Chimneys. Tom Selmin Macaulay Brewer, of No. 3, Wellesey Street, in Calcutta, British India, Civil Engineer and Architect, for "a new or improved cement for building and repairing purposes." Scott McKenzie, Engineer, resident of Karachi, Sind, for a road-watering cart known as the "McKenzie Water-Cart." Golab Singh Mistry, Roorkee, for a "Charrus" or water-lift.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Gopinath Janardan Athalye, L.M.E., Bombay, Thakurdwar, for drawing water. (Filed 27th February 1893); Alfred Ernest Markwick, engineer, of Karachi, Sind, for improvements in portable drilling posts or jigs. (Filed 18th January 1893.); Christopher Edward Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway, for an improved travelling cash chest to be called "Phipps," patent secure travelling cash chest." (Filed 8th April 1893); The London Metallurgical Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements relating to the coating of articles with a new metallic alloy by electro-deposition. (Filed 9th May 1893). Francis Hand, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at present at Gangam Bridge N. C. and E. C. Railway, in the Madras Presidency, British India, for an improved dredger opener to be known as "Hand's patent dredger opener." (Filed 4th May 1893); The London Metallurgical Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements relating to the coating of articles with a new metallic alloy by electro-deposition. (Filed 9th May 1893); John Steward Reid, of No. 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, Mechanician, for wire barbing machines. (Filed 8th May 1893.); John Boyd Dunlop, Senior, Veterinary Surgeon, and John Boyd Dunlop, Junior, Student, both of Black-rock, Dublin, Ireland, for improvements in spring rims or tyres for wheels and apparatus for use in the construction of the same. (Filed 9th May 1893); Robert Augustus Pancbaud, of 43, Great Tower Street, in the City of London, England, Secretary, for improvements in apparatus for drawing off or dispensing aerated liquids. Filed 2nd May 1893.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the s. s. Tregonna in the Prince's Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## THE INTER-PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

### BOMBAY vs. MADRAS.

IN the cricket match, at Ootacamund, on Monday, Bombay vs. Madras, the latter won the toss and went in on a good fast wicket, sure for resolute batting. All were out before tiffin for eighty-six. The batting of Bombay was in marked contrast, and, thanks to several mistakes in the field, runs came freely, Sprott, who is still not out, playing very good cricket: Greig, Luard, and Clark also playing well for their runs. During the last half hour rain fell, though the game was not stopped. There was a large attendance, including Lords Harris and Wenlock and Lady Harris and suites, besides great numbers of society people and the general public. The following are the scores:—

MADRAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Macfarlane, b Barton | 6 |
| Hazelton, c Clark, b Barton | 7 |
| R Kindersley, b Raikes | 7 |
| Sewell, c Sprott, b Clark | 40 |
| E Kindersley, st Sprott, b Barton | 2 |
| Wilson, b Barton | 0 |
| Firth, c Sprott, b Barton | 11 |
| Wolfe Murray, st Sprott, b Barton | 0 |
| Newbury, b Barton | 5 |
| Symonds, b Barton | 6 |
| Boome, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 86 |

BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troupe, l-b-w, b Sewell | 18 |
| Trask, c Firth, b Boome | 2 |
| Greig, c Wolfe Murray, b Boome | 28 |
| Poore, b Hazelton | 5 |
| Luard, c and b Boome | 24 |
| Sprott, not out | 65 |
| Newnham, b Firth | 0 |
| Barton, st Newbury, b Boome | 7 |
| Baker, c Newbury, b Symonds | 16 |
| Clark, not out | 23 |
| Raikes, to bat | |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 205 |

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF MAY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st November to date. | Variation, 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·638 | W S W | 5 | 106·5 | 85·1 | 35 | ... | 3·33 | +2·41 |
| Agra | 29·761 | N W | 4 | 103·2 | 85·9 | 41 | ... | 3·54 | +1·99 |
| Cawnpore | 29·678 | W N W | 5 | 107·0 | 85·0 | 48 | ... | 4·61 | .. |
| Allahabad | 29·640 | S S E | 6 | 109·4 | 82·3 | 56 | 0·06 | 3·77 | +1·54 |
| Jhansi | 29·650 | N N W | 2 | 110·0 | 86·7 | 36 | ... | 2·36 | +1·31 |
| Jacobabad | 29·541 | S E | 6 | 110·2 | 92·6 | 42 | ... | 3·79 | +3·04 |
| Karachi | 29·783 | W S W | 17 | 92·0 | 80·7 | 54 | ... | 4·25 | +2·31 |
| Ajmere | 29·737 | W | 11 | 100·4 | 84·0 | 46 | ... | 2·52 | +1·18 |
| Deesa | 29·767 | N W | ... | 101·9 | 79·7 | 61 | ... | 6·61 | +0·04 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·761 | N N W | 4 | 102·3 | 81·1 | 62 | ... | 0·49 | .. |
| Bhuj | 29·752 | W | 19 | 98·0 | 78·4 | 68 | ... | .. | .. |
| Rajkot | 29·778 | W | 14 | 100·9 | 75·7 | 70 | ... | 0·52 | −0·12 |
| Veraval | 29·791 | W S W | 11 | 89·1 | 81·2 | 85 | ... | 0·44 | .. |
| Veemnoh | 29·719 | N | 10 | 97·6 | 81·3 | 62 | ... | 2·43 | +1·36 |
| Indore | 29·712 | N | 6 | 99·5 | 78·6 | 59 | ... | 3·38 | +1·27 |
| Saugor | 29·624 | E N E | 4 | 105·4 | 81·7 | 34 | ... | 6·33 | +3·42 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·647 | E | 5 | 100·0 | 85·1 | 46 | ... | 6·44 | +3·29 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·647 | N W | 2 | 106·4 | 87·0 | 44 | ... | 4·09 | +2·03 |
| Khandwa | 29·708 | N W | 12 | 101·2 | 84·8 | 45 | ... | 3·55 | +2·00 |
| Raipur | 29·906 | E N E | 7 | 102·7 | 74·4 | 49 | ... | 4·98 | +1·98 |
| Nagpur | 29·901 | N N W | 13 | 109·8 | 89·3 | 29 | ... | 7·63 | +4·45 |
| Amraoti | 29·840 | N N W | 9 | 107·7 | 84·7 | 37 | ... | 7·43 | +4·87 |
| Akola | 29·870 | N W | 11 | 103·7 | 79·8 | 38 | ... | 7·11 | +4·00 |
| Surat | 29·738 | W | 13 | 91·0 | 81·3 | 70 | ... | 0·27 | −0·25 |
| Malegaon | 29·735 | W N W | 12 | 97·4 | 75·6 | 65 | ... | 1·93 | +0·02 |
| Bombay | 29·816 | N W | 12 | 90·7 | 81·1 | 72 | ... | 0·83 | −0·15 |
| Poona | 29·809 | N W | 14 | 94·5 | 71·4 | 66 | ... | 1·87 | −0·38 |
| Sholapur | 29·761 | W S W | 12 | 102·3 | 75·2 | 49 | ... | 2·22 | −0·36 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·900 | W N W | 7 | 91·3 | 71·4 | 77 | 0·02 | 1·31 | +0·03 |
| Belgaum | 29·781 | W N W | 7 | 88·3 | 68·3 | 68 | ... | 3·53 | −1·65 |
| Goa | 29·825 | N W | 5 | 88·1 | 80·4 | 80 | ... | 4·27 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·822 | N | 3 | 91·0 | 80·3 | 80 | ... | 2·36 | −2·36 |
| Mangalore | 29·821 | N W | 2 | 88·3 | 79·9 | 85 | ... | 10·96 | +2·91 |
| Calicut | 29·825 | N W | 8 | 88·3 | 74·5 | 88 | 1·08 | 14·53 | −4·59 |
| Cochin | 29·852 | S | 26 | 88·3 | 76·1 | 90 | 0·48 | 22·54 | −0·86 |
| Bangalore | 29·828 | S W | 9 | 90·7 | 67·9 | 85 | 0·01 | 5·22 | −3·19 |
| Secundera bad | 29·638 | W N W | 11 | 100·7 | 81·2 | 43 | ... | 10·94 | +6·89 |
| Masulipatam | 29·939 | W N W | 15 | 104·7 | 82·0 | 67 | ... | 2·43 | −7·74 |
| Bellary | 29·770 | W N W | 11 | 98·5 | 75·9 | 58 | ... | 2·42 | −1·99 |
| Cuddapah | 29·736 | W N W | ... | 100·7 | 85·0 | 51 | ... | 4·04 | −4·97 |
| Madras | 29·708 | S | 13 | 97·2 | 81·6 | 66 | ... | 8·09 | −18·17 |
| Coimbatore | 29·855 | S S W | 2 | 88·3 | 73·3 | 78 | ... | 7·92 | −1·89 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·768 | W S W | 5 | 102·1 | 78·3 | 61 | ... | 8·83 | −6·39 |
| Negapatam | 29·750 | S S W | 9 | 102·1 | 81·3 | 63 | ... | 15·57 | −19·68 |
| Colombo | 29·887 | S W | 14 | 91·0 | 76·5 | 77 | 0·08 | 49·20 | −2·68 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad and Raipur, the barometer has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest to the east of Raipur. Gradients are very steep. Winds are southerly at Cochin and Madras, south-easterly at Negapatam and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Rajkot, 20 at Khandwa and Malegaon, 18 at Sholapur, 16 at Akola, and 14 at Secunderabad, Nagpur and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° below the normal at Deesa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Coimbatore and 5° above it at Negapatam. The minimum is 5° to 7° in excess at Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Ajmere and Delhi, and 8° in defect at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and Jhansi and the lowest 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less clouded over the greater part of the country. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·08") and light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Cochin, Colombo, Ratnagiri and Allahabad. Abnormals show that the depression off Masulipatam has moved further northwards and the weather is still unsettled there. The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the Malabar Coast is slightly unsettled and is likely to become squally. Conditions are very favourable for rain on and off the Malabar Coast. Colombo reports light rain, a rough sea, and fresh south-westerly wind with a velocity of 12 miles an hour. The s. s. Booldana left Mauritius on the 6th and reports having experienced up to latitude 6° 12' S. longitude 68° 22' E. at noon on the 10th light to strong easterly to south-easterly winds and moderate to heavy beam sea with rain squalls on the 7th, 9th and 10th; to latitude 0° 11' S. Longitude 74° 58' E. at noon on the 13th light easterly, north-westerly and variable winds, a smooth sea and occasional passing rain squalls; to arrive at 6 p.m. on the 15th at Colombo light to moderate south-westerly winds, cloudy or overcast sky and occasional heavy rain squalls.

W. SUTHERLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Tuesday's observations show that the barometric depression, which was crossing the north of the bay yesterday, is approaching to false point, where the barometer marks 29·34 inch; and is 3·10ths of an inch below the normal. Strong cyclonic winds prevail around the disturbance, and heavy rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Akyab. False Point received over four inches. Moulmein and Cuttack over two, and over other parts of the country the conditions are little changed. Very hot weather prevails in the Punjab, the gangetic plain, and the Makima is five to thirteen degrees above the average. The principal maxima is 112 degrees at Khushab, 111 degrees at Peshawar. 110 or over at Hansi, Sirsa, Montgomery and Jacobabad.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·721 |
| Temperature of the Air | 84·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·3 |
| Dew Point | 75·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·739 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 2·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 90·7 |
| Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 81·1 |
| General Directions of Wind | WSW, WNW, NW, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | 271 |

*From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobaco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trewiddin, 1,683 tons, Commander J Stevens, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Commander J E Roberts, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 1,242 tons, Commander T A Collins, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Lombardy 1,570 tons, Commander F. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (20th April), with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE steamer Blackheath, 1,674 tons, Commander C B Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (19th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (20th May) via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Sotiropolo and 188 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Commander E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P Allson, Bai Ashabai, Nurs Louisa Mullins, and 65 deck.

THE MacIver line steamer Etolia, Commander R. Jones, sailed yesterday with the following saloon passengers from Bombay for Plymouth:—Capt and Mrs Candy, Mr and Mrs Edwards, 3 Masters Edwards, 1 child, and infant, Mr Anderson, Mr Herbert Jolley, two masters Faculbhoy Visram, Mrs. Spalding and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, 2 infants and ayah, Miss Atkins, Miss S. Edwards, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Atkins and 3 children, Mrs. Evers, Mrs. N. Roberts and child, Miss Lucy Russell, Surgeon-Major C. B. Hunter and Col. Stevenson.

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 23.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Cy. of Perth | 2805 | Swan | Liverpool | 27-5 Sir C Forbes |
| B | C. Maclean | 1486 | Roberts | Amsterdam | 24-5 F Muir |
| D | E. Castle | 1873 | Valentine | Antwerp | 25-5 K Nixon & Co |
| E | C. Ranold | 1338 | Young | Madras | 25-5 F Muir &Co |
| F | Afrikander | 1793 | Hebback | Amsterdam | 25-5 W & A Graham |
| G | Chilka | 1450 | Wilson | Mauritius | 23-5 M Mackenzie |
| H | Oberon | 1763 | Grato | Hargburgh | 23-5 J Mackintosh |
| K | Satrunji | 547 | Fakeera | Marmagoa | 23-5 Shpd & Co |
| L | Afghan | 1439 | Barton | Not fixed | M Mackenzie |
| M | Laju | 1246 | Reid | Not fixed | J Mackintosh |
| N | Ranillies | 1820 | Richard | Marseilles

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY,**
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—
3 cases white mulls.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
6 bales grey shootings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales coloured blankets.
1 case Turkey red saries.
31 boxes bar soap.
On account of Muss Haji Soomar—
S H M 21—15 pieces Twilled Worsted Cloth.
66 inches, ex. s.s. Asia.
On account and at the risk of Jeeva Chatoo, Lulco Chatoo, and Goolab Chatoo.
G D 75280-84—5 cases diamond green Extra.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed grain, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 24, 1893.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON RAILS, PIPES, ANCHORS, WHEELS, HOOP IRON, BOLTS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pasta Gully, Middle Colaba, near the Jute Mill, a large quantity of iron, suitable for ship chandlers, consisting of pipes, rails, cotton openers, single and double blocks, cast-iron screws, nuts, bolts, donkey pump, 2½ and 5 branched anchors, wrought iron bars, hoop iron wheels with axles, and many other sundry articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 strong palanquin office shigram,
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet to ride and drive,
1 second-hand Victoria with removable coach box,
1 strong bay waler mare, 8 years, very quiet in saddle and harness,
1 pony cart, with grey pony and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate 12 bore D B H L Fowling Piece, by Rigby, with case and fittings, two Safety Bicycles, The Rhoda and Rinel, Coventry make, quite new with latest improvements, one fowl and pigeon house, (English design) portable, built of scantlings and corrugated iron containing fowls and about 100 pigeons of different sorts, large size iron water tanks, very handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table lamps, &c., the property of H. R. HOYLES, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 24, 1893.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the godown of Muccaduin Noor Mahomed Fukeer Mahomed, by order of Agn. Mahomed Bawker Kajrani, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha, 48 bales Persian cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE
AT
The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of the Society consisting of lamps, games of sorts, albums, trunks, portmanteaux, pictures, hardware, hosiery, Aspinwall's paint, oilmanstores, wines, glass show cases, cupboards, &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and the following :—
1 photographic camera with lens, &c.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases each containing 25 five lb tins golden petrosaline.
2 drums paint remover.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Pooranchund and Permeeridass of Cawnpore.—
836-3080—1 case 12 pieces flowered silk, 38½ yards.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle (Port Trust Old Office, opposite Kemp & Co.) Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial black and tea-wood dining and bed-room furniture, very rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned upright pianoforte, by Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand with cabinet, first-rate wind-proof lamps, &c., the property of C. J. Vernon, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of barrels, boxes, cordage, felt, leather pieces, yokes, mamootees, steel, iron, leather chippings, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD JAMBLEE MOHOLLA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Jewraj Harridass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Luxmibai, widow of the late Cutchra Dossa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of November 1892, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 6th day of October 1891, the following property, viz.—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of the old Jamblee Moholla Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 919, new No. 6359, old survey No. 731, and new survey No. 2383, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1465, and street Nos. 31-39, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that by the house of Coloe Dhurma Boobin, on the west by the public road, called Jamblee Moholla Street, and beyond that by the house of Dhungar Manajee Rumbhajee, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the temple of Shree Mahadev, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the house of Dhungar Sivram Suntoo and by the house of Colee Shravan Posia, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Luximbai, widow, and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 2 p. m.—
A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of various descriptions, pawlins and gunny bags, &c., in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 24, 1893.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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(late of London.)

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

YESTERDAY having been Whit Monday, and a Bank holiday, no English commercial or financial telegrams are to hand. Advices by wire from New York, however, make the price of Bar Silver there still unchanged yesterday, at Friday's quotation, of 83 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 360,000 of Silver yesterday, at 83·25 to 83·34 cents per oz.

In the New York Cotton Market yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; but August Futures were 6 points lower, at 7·48 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season and those for the same time in the two preceding years :—

| | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts ... | 4,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| Two days' do. ... | 7,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1892... | 4,804,000 | 6,847,000 | 6,710,000 |

Locally, Cotton has remained quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 400 Verumgaum, at Rs. 201½; 200 Broach, at Rs. 211; and 100 Oojein, at Rs. 191; while the Mills have taken 500 bales, made up of 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 186½-92; and Dhulia, at Rs. 155-6; and 100 Oomras, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent to-day by shippers, and the tone of the market has been quiet; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have become dull, and little fresh export business has transpired to-day, while prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined one anna per cwt., others being unaltered. We now quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed ..... | Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow. | „ 7-4-0 „ |
| „ „ Cawnpore. | „ 6-13-0 „ „ 6-15-0 „ |
| „ Red „ | „ 6-3-0 „ „ 6-5-0 „ |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 19,296 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 111,036 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 52,201 „ |
| Rapeseed ..... | 86,848 „ |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 2,223 „ |
| Poppyseed ..... | 6,809 „ |
| Groundnuts ..... | 1,286 „ |
| Castorseed ..... | 5,143 „ |
| Rice ..... | 14,543 „ |

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet; and relets have been given for all ports at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 2⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand and a little of the former was taken, when rates receded to 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2 5/8d., respectively, at which we heard of no enquiry; and, later on the Demand rate again became 1s. 2 21-32d. for the mail, and 1s. 2⅝d. for early June delivery, while, for forward Telegraphic, 1s. 2 7-16d. was quoted without attracting buyers. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 2⅞d., but soon became 1s. 2 27-32d. and 1s. 2 13-16d. for June delivery, at which we heard of a moderate amount of Bills being placed; the market leaving off quiet but steady at the following quotations, until Thursday, the Banks closing to-morrow for the Queen's Birthday holiday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 5-8 to 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 19-32d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 23-32d. | „ |
| Credits do. .....1s 2 27-32d. | „ |
| Francs do. .....1·56¼ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A decline of ½ per cent. has been established in the price of Fours to-day; but the market closed steady though quiet, this evening (not to reopen until Thursday) at 104½ for cash and the settlement at the end of the Month.

SHARES are still inanimate, and quotations generally are given as before.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.
Lennock, Capt, Madras, 2nd Suf Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Grey, Surgn-Capt, Madras, A M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.
DEPARTURES.—MAY 22.
Hunter, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cavy, on furlough to Europe.
Coady, Capt, Bombay, 14th Infy, on furlough, to England.
Sanlez, Capt, Bombay, 22nd Infy, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th May.
1. On Saturday the 27th instant, the Colaba Rifle Range will be available for the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Light Horse jointly. Class can be fired.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 23rd instant :—Gunner J H Wall.

By Order,
Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 24th May.
1. "B" Com pany Prizes will be distributed by the Officer Commanding the Company to-day Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m., at Head-Quarters.
The following members of the Company are requested to attend :—Cr-Sergt. E. Thomas, Sergt. W. Nicoll, Lce.-Sergt J. Hussey, Corpls. T. Race and H. Baizely, Lce.-Corpls R. Hardaker, D. Stewart and C. Mullen, Vols. W. H. Willard, J. Lawrence, C. Guinness, J. W. Lawrence, R. Pettigrew, C Noronha and A. W. Thomas.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon for all members. Shooting will commence at 4 p.m.

By order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V R.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 23.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable Santiago-Molo St Nicholas interrupted, this closes the keywest Haiti and Galveston Jamaica Haiti routes.
Telegrams for Dutch Guians can be accepted at Rs. 12-3-0 per word via Suez Keywest, Jamaica, Porto Rico.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Pao.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.
Locality unknown.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended May 6, 1893, on 1,869·02 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 1,15,000 | 4,70,000 | 4,000 | 5,89,000 |
| Or per mile of railway ..... | 68 | 277 | 2 | 347 |
| For previous 17 weeks of half-year. | 22,00,269 | 63,01,280 | 81,356 | 85,85,905 |
| Total for 18 weeks.. | 23,15,269 | 67,74,280 | 85,356 | 91,74,905 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 1,674·02 miles open). | 1,21,098 | 4,11,758 | 5,885 | 5,33,741 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 72 | 246 | 4 | 322 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 24,66,462 | 63,14,390 | 1,01,817 | 88,82,669 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 50,959
Ditto to date..... „ 2,92,236

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORAH—May 14, at Tezpur, Assam, the wife of Surgeon-Major S Borah, M B, Civil Surgeon, Darrang, of a daughter.
MAWER—May 14, at 47, Free School Street, Calcutta, the wife of W H Mawer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEALE—BENNETT—May 10, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev J Middleton-Macdonald, Thomas Charles, fourth son of the late J A Beale, Bengal P W D, to Henrietta Emily, eldest daughter of F J Bennett, Indian Telegraph Department.

DEATHS.

BELLAIRS—May 11, at Chowkooree Factory, Kumaon, W F Clara, the beloved wife of J G Bellairs, Proprietor, Berenag Tea Company.
FLUKE—May 10, at Nusseerabad, Rajputana, Fluke Ethel Mary, infant daughter of A J and S Fluke, P W D, aged 6 months and 7 days.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.


THE debate in the House of Lords on the Bill for the abolition of Madras and Bombay Armies was happily conducted wholly by "experts"—that is to say, by men who had been in their time either Secretaries of State for India or Viceroys or both. Two Commanders-in-Chief, one of whom had commanded a division in Bengal and a Presidency Army in Bombay, took part in the discussion. One advantage of having an important measure discussed by personages who have a personal knowledge of the question under consideration, is that many voices do not darken counsel, and the real factors of the problem have some chance of emerging as the discussion proceeds. Were the fate of a measure ever influenced by the weight of the arguments used in the debate either for or against it, the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill would not have been read a second time. Could Lord Kimberley have foreseen that Lord Cross, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Connaught, would adduce very solid reasons for moving circumspectly, the Bill would not have been introduced at all events in its present shape. Lord Kimberley felt it incumbent on him to answer by anticipation the question why, having formerly in a fully-argued despatch taken strong objection to the proposal should now submit it to Parliament. He confessed that he and the Government had yielded to the pressure of the Government of India, and thought is expedient to do so, that Government being on the spot and responsible. Besides, he said, the Viceroys during the last ten years have been in favour of the change, and the extension of telegraphic communications in different parts of India had altered the conditions in this country. The Secretary of State, sadly in need of an argument, considered that to be a reason for yielding to the pressure of four successive Viceroys. His Lordship's immediate predecessor at the India Office turned this flimsy apology inside out. He was able to point to the fact that the opinions of the four Viceroys on the subject were not their own, but were accepted at second-hand from their military advisers. The proposals that four Viceroys accepted and recommended four Secretaries of State disapproved for very weighty reasons. One of these Secretaries of State was Lord Hartington, the present Duke of Devonshire; another was Lord Kimberley himself. When they are counted come to be resolved practically into Lord Roberts and his predecessor Sir Donald Stewart.

Against the opinion of those two distinguished officers, however worthy of respectful consideration they may be, the Duke of Cambridge was quite justified in setting that of Lord Napier, Sir Henry Norman, and Field Marshal Haines who had had also been Commanders-in-Chief of the Army in India. They were strongly opposed to any amalgamation of the independent armies, holding that the interests of the Indian Empire are so vast, the numbers of the armies so large—and their numbers have been considerably increased within the last eight years—that each Presidency should have a Chief of its own. They held that it was impossible that any one mind should grasp the details of one immense organisation, covering an area so wide and so various. These experienced and capable soldiers were satisfied that the Commanders-in-Chief who was next the Viceroy, and sat in the Supreme Council could at any moment deal with anyone of the three Presidency Armies as he deemed necessary. The Duke of Cambridge found these views shared by all the most distinguished officers both of the Imperial Army and of the Indian Army who had served during the same period in this country. His Royal Highness admitted that he yielded to the strength of the pressure brought to bear by Lord Roberts and others, believing that since the change must come, the sooner it comes the better. A stronger speech against the measure could scarcely have been made. While the last four Viceroys recommended the abolition of the Presidency Commands, because Lord Roberts and Sir Donald Stewart—in strong contrast to their equally eminent predecessors, four successive Viceroys—as Lord Cross pointed out, differed from them, and the proposal was hung up until now. Lord Kimberley read a despatch from Lord Dufferin, written in 1888, setting forth strongly representing that "the time has come when what still remains of the Presidency system should be finally abolished." Lord Cross was unable to accept that proposal. The late Secretary of State for India complains that the Government of India has frequently varied in their proposals, and he suggests the desirability of ascertaining exactly what organization would take the place of the three armies. Lord Dufferin, who recommended in 1888 that what still remained of the Presidency system should be abolished wrote on the 1st June of that year, that the then holders of Presidency Commands should retain the title of Commander-in-Chief, "nor do we see any reason why they and their successors should not continue with advantage to be members of the local Councils." In October of the same year the late Viceroy said still more emphatically, "It is to be understood that the position and authority, the privileges and the titles of the present incumbents of the offices of Commander-in-Chief are to remain unaltered." In the following year Lord Lansdowne wrote that it was not proposed to remove those officers from the Legislative Councils; their retention was considered desirable, because questions of general military, and political policy will still have to be dealt with by the local Governments just as questions of the distribution of troops and the like have to be dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governors. Lord Lansdowne in a recent despatch stated that it was proposed as in 1888 that the present Commanders-in-Chief should retain their titles and functions, and that their successors should be Lieutenant-Governors with seats in Council.

Lord Cross read these passages to call attention to the fact that the opinions therein expressed differed from that contained in the telegram from Lord Lansdowne—referred to, but not produced by Lord Kimberley—stating that there was no objection to the exclusion of the Lieutenant-Generals from seats on the Local Councils. Lord Cross rightly insisted that the exclusion of the successors of the Commanders-in-Chief from the Councils would lower their status in the eyes of the men they are to command. The Duke of Connaught spoke strongly in the same sense. His Royal Highness is of opinion that it would be a great loss to the Armies of Madras and Bombay, if they were now for the first time since the Presidencies came into existence shut out of the Councils. In one despatch, the Government of India made the extraordinary statement that the sepoy does not at all understand any changes that take place. The late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who was closely in touch with the sepoy, and understood him perfectly, is of a very different opinion. His Royal Highness says very truly that the native soldier is an intelligent man who understands very well what is going on; he either reads, or has read to him, the vernacular papers, and he takes a deep interest in all that affects the prestige of those under whom he serves. These remonstrances and Lord Cross's timely quotation from past pronouncements of the Government of India, have had their effect. We have heard by telegraph that the Chiefs of the local armies will have seats in Council. It is impossible to understand how the Government of India could have been so forgetful of the declarations on the subject made in 1888 and 1889, as to telegraph to the Secretary of State that they saw no objection to the exclusion of those high officers from the Councils. Lord Ripon, while in favour of the Bill gave his opinion in favour of the retention of the Generals on the Councils. Why not carry the emendation of the Bill still further, and retain the title of Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay as Lord Dufferin suggested in 1888? If the Government of India saw no objection to adherence to the traditional title five years ago, why should a brand-new title be legislated into existence now? The more purely military aspects of the proposed change elicited some pregnant criticism in the course of the debate to which we can now only refer.

WHAT constitutes a design according to the meaning of the Inventions and Designs Act is a puzzle to inventors, ingenious as they are or ought to be. When they have invented an appliance they are frequently unable to define the particular novelty in which the invention consists "with reasonable precision and detail." Owing to these peculiarities of the people concerned, the Government of India has deemed it necessary to issue a Resolution calling attention to the matter. This is prefaced with the information that the Government of India is satisfied with the working of the Act, especially as the large increase of income from fees paid under Section 8 in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege indicates that the Act is usefully serving its purpose of stimulating and protecting inventions in this country. The opportunity is then taken to call attention to points in connection with the Act, with which applicants for exclusive privilege have either misunderstood or paid insufficient attention to. As to the misapprehension regarding the nature of a design the Resolution shows that in 1890 and 1891 a large number of applications was rejected, because the invention for which protection was sought was a trade-mark, and not a design as defined by the Act. The rejections in those years led to a material diminution in the number of applications of the kind, but even in that year a large percentage of claims was rejected on the same ground. The omission to define the particular novelty of inventions has led to other mistakes. Numerous applications have been received for the grant of exclusive privilege to machines and processes, in which are included or combined old and well-known contrivances as well as alleged novelties. Under the act exclusive privilege can only be granted to the latter, which must, in accordance with a clause of Section 5, be carefully separated in the application from the former. As the Governor-General in Council is desirous that fees for the return, of which there is no legal provision should not be needlessly paid for the protection of inventions, that cannot be brought under the cover of the law, his Excellency takes occasion clearly to indicate wherein lay the most common causes of misunderstanding.

THE report on the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act during the past year shows a slight decrease in the number of applications filed as compared with the preceding year. The total number of applications was three hundred and forty-seven, and of these two hundred and twenty-eight were granted. The whole of the balance is not included under the head of rejections, for not less than eighty-two remained pending at the end of the year. It was necessary to refer a hundred and ninety-eight cases to experts, an increase in the previous year. Twenty-four of these were for inventions connected with railways, and the remainder for electric, hydraulic, and other miscellaneous inventions. Among the specifications filed there were not less than a dozen for punka-pulling machines, appliances which even in the last decade have been almost as plentiful as sands on the sea-shore, and of just about as great utility as flying machines. More time and labour have been devoted to punka-pulling appliances than to any other kind of machinery, but none have been productive of less fame or less pecuniary benefit. Inventions connected with electricity and hydraulics have been numerous, as have also processes for the treatment of cotton and other fibres. Though inventions are so numerous in India, the museum which the Designs Office provides for models has not been taken advantage of to any extent, the proportion sent in being remarkably small. A slight change of procedure has during the year been introduced by which applicants for exclusive privilege are required to state whether or not a patent of the kind has at any time been applied for in the United Kingdom. This has been found necessary as instances came to light in which English patents had been applied for, no intimation of the fact had been given, and the department had no means of ascertaining whether the application had been submitted within the period of one year without examining the volumes of the journals of the English patents office at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble. All this is saved if the new procedure is obviated and the labour of the Designs Office reduced.

FOR the benefit of intending visitors to the Chicago Exhibition the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and Messrs. Cook and Son, have issued excellent handbooks. The Peninsular and Oriental Company propose to carry its passengers by the India, China, and Vancouver route, having come to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and various Atlantic Steamship Companies to carry them where the Company's steamers do not ply. Messrs. Cook and Son undertake to conduct their clients by whatever route they elect to take, and show them everything there is to be seen of interest in any of the five continents. Messrs. Cook and Son are making a special exhibit at the World's Fair, and from their kiosk copies of the excellent guide-book will be distributed. It is noteworthy that the fares, quoted both by the Peninsular and Oriental Company and Messrs. Cook for their several tours, are remarkably cheap.

CAPTAIN JONES, of the Imperial Service Troops, left Simla yesterday for Bangalore, *en route* to Hyderabad, having received his instructions concerning the organisation of the Nizam's troops from military authorities.

THOUGH the 40-pounder breach-loading guns for use by the army in India are now being manufactured, the howitzers, we hear, will probably undergo many changes before the pattern is decided upon.

TO-DAY, being the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress will be observed as a public holiday. All the public offices and banks will be closed. The troops of the garrison will parade at 7 a. m., the Royal Artillery and 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will parade at Colaba. The Royal Artillery, with guns in action, will fire an Imperial salute of 31 guns. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry and 21st Bombay Infantry will parade on the general Parade Ground.

A TELEGRAM from the Political Resident at Aden, dated 23rd, states that cholera has appeared at Camaran.

A HONGKONG telegram of yesterday's date gives the fortnight sales of Bombay yarn at 5,500 bales. The market is quiet, and prices rather easier.

THE marine court-of-inquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. H. Seymour, Master of the P. and O. s.s. Malwa, and Captain K. Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, resumed inquiry, into the circumstances, under which the s.s. Khiva, owned by Hajee Cassum Joosub, stranded, and was abandoned on the 18th ultimo, at Ras Merbat, on the Arabian Coast. The evidence of all the witnesses having been recorded, Mr. Cooper, the President of the Court, intimated that the judgment of the Court would be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd April, 1893, were, for passengers, &c.,

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, MAY 23.

An accident, yesterday, happened to a train laden with pigs, with two passenger-carriages attached, while descending the Mountain Railway, near Tralee. The brakes failed to act, and the engine and seven trucks rushed down the incline with a fearful impetus, and were hurled forty feet into the river. The driver and two stokers were killed. The rest of the train was derailed and smashed up, eleven passengers being badly injured.

## LORD SALISBURY IN IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury has arrived at Larne on his way to Belfast and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederic Salmon Growse.

## THE MURDER OF MR. COCKBURN.

### SUPPOSED CLUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

A native inspector of police from Sylhet thinks that he has found a clue to the recent Baleadhun tragedy, in which Mr. Cockburn was murdered.

A Gurkha, late of the Manipur Army, who was recently employed by Mr. Cockburn, together with several men under him, are missing. A Gurkha was heard shortly before the murder threatening the Saheb, who had pulled down his house. The party fled towards Manipur, leaving traces of their flight.

They are being tracked by the authorities.

## A TERRIBLE SHIKARI ACCIDENT.

Mr. Berkley, twenty-one years of age, has met with a fearful death at Rampore, Boalia.

He was out on an elephant after a tiger with the Collector, Mr. Price, and when passing under a bael tree he reached up for the fruit when the animal lurched heavily on uneven ground.

The butt end of Mr. Berkley's rifle, which he was holding at the time, came into contact with the howdah. Both barrels went off, lodging two explosive bullets in poor Mr. Berkley's eye. The top of his skull was blown off and the brain cavity completely cleared.

## THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The Birthday Honours List will not be published till the 3rd of June, the date fixed by the Home authorities.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 23.

Four Native Officers of the Military Police have had Birthday Honours conferred on them by the Chief Commissioner for services rendered to the local administration.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN ORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

Surgeon-Major Robertson will return to Gilgit from Chitral as soon as the Shandur Pass will admit of his escort crossing in safety. The country is reported to be quiet.

Colonel Durand will probably not leave Gilgit for India until Dr. Robertson arrives to take the officiating charge of the Agency.

## ATTACK ON LIEUTENANT FORD BY A GHAZI.

Lieutenant Ford, 40th Pathan Regiment, was attacked and severely wounded, while on special duty in Musa Khel Country. The Ghazi was killed.

## THAGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

Selected police officers are now being posted for work under the Thagi and Dacoity Department, with a view to the continuance of an organised campaign against gang-robbery in those districts, where it remains most prevalent.

The Assam Government has ordered a special force of police to be quartered on the tract of country bordering on Cachar for one year. The cost which will amount to about twenty thousand rupees will be levied from the Manipur residents by this tract.

## THE KHAGAN ROUTE.

Evidence are accumulating daily as to the practicability of the Khagan route. An officer's servant and some men from the Thak Valley have crossed the Pass, and arrived at the village of Khagan; so the road over the Babusar Pass must have been practicable some days ago.

## THE TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Mr. Izat is now in Simla, in connection with the proposal that the East Indian Railway should purchase from the Government the Tirhoot State Railway and the Lucknow Bareilly Railway.

## CRICKET: BOMBAY VS. MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

In the Bombay vs. Madras cricket match the visitors closed this morning their first innings, for 251 runs. Madras, in their second innings made 19 runs for one wicket down, when rain stopped the play.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The City Line Steamer City of Venice arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

Mail steamer Sutlej from China arrived.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 23 | 2 | 31p.m. | ... | 18 |
| Suez | 23 | 2 | 55 p.m. | ... | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 23rd May, 1893.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 42 | ... | 5 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 12 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | .. | 20 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

10 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 82·0

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 23.

6 a.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 81·8

10 a.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 7·2

2 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ·8

4 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ·

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that to-day is, by the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council, to be observed as the Queen's Birthday, the publication of the usual Honours' List will be deferred until June 3, that being the date in which the distribution will be made in England.

THE cash chest in the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta was robbed on Wednesday night. It was carried to a lonely part of the garden, and there battered open, and cash and notes to the value, it is said, of Rs. 3,165 abstracted. The chowkidar, who was on duty over the premises where the cash chest was kept, has been arrested on suspicion, but no trace of the money has been discovered.

"A STRANGE physical phenomenon," writes a correspondent, "has taken place in the village of Moismira in the sub-division of Amta, causing considerable sensation among the villagers. Suddenly a crack about a cubit in breadth and 7 or 8 cubits in depth opened out in the ground south of the temple of Babu Hem Chunder Ghose extending to the bank of the Damudar river, a distance of about a mile and a-half. The villagers attribute the occurrence to the anger of the deity presiding in the temple above alluded to and intend offering up sacrifices and prayers in order to avert any impending calamity.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 13th May was 188, against 216 and 230 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 82. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 21 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 18. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 78 and 19, respectively, against 78 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·0 per mile per annum, against 24·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather continues unsettled, and slight rain accompanied by thunder-storm has fallen in several districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in two districts and in parts of two others. Prices rising in two districts and falling in one; elsewhere steady.

SEVEN thousand five hundred chests of tea changed hands at the Calcutta auctions, held on Thursday. The invoices were generally from the Darjeeling District and Duars, the quality of which was generally fair, with a few invoices from Cachar, which were rather indifferent. Prices were about half to one anna over last year's opening rates for Souchongs, Pecoe Souchongs and common Pekoes. The better grades were not in very strong enquiry, and may be quoted half-an-anna under.

DURING the month of April last no fewer than thirty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-one Chinese immigrants arrived in Singapore and were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate there. This great influx of labour in a single month proves conclusively how great is the demand and how much India would gain, and how great a boon she would confer on the yet unopened resources of the Straits Settlements, if she could transfer thither a portion of the large populations of her congested districts.

THE annual report of Mr. Barling, Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department of the Colony of New South Wales, appears to be the production of an overworked and harassed official, whose critics neglect to take into consideration the peculiar difficulties of his position. Perhaps the protest put forth in the introduction to his annual report, just printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, may induce his countrymen to be more just. Mr. Barling observes that he is aware that complaints are frequently made of the tardiness with which some undertakings for which he is responsible are carried out; but he submits that sufficient allowance is not made for the fact that the Department has to deal with works scattered over a territory more than half as large again as France, and with a population only equal to about one-thirty-fourth of that country.

THE Prince of Wales will entertain upwards of fifty members of the Jockey Club at dinner at Marlborough House on Wednesday, the 31st, the Derby Day. On Saturday, June 3, the Prince is to dine with Mr. Gladstone at the full-dress banquet which the Prime Minister will give to celebrate the Queen's birthday, and it is probable that the Duke of York will also be among the guests.

COLLECTORS of postage stamps are finding just now comfort in the fact that though these cherished objects are still rising in the market at home and abroad they are believed by experts to have nearly reached their maximum. It is chiefly unused stamps of foreign countries that have gone up, especially those of the small German States. The reason given is their long and continued neglect by native collectors, who till lately would take nothing but used copies. Those who are inclined to "make a plunge" in stamp-collecting, however, are warned by the *Philatelist* that there is need to be very wary in these days, especially in regard to Americans. In the issues of the United States there is quite an epidemic of speculation, and prices are abnormally high. Hoarding goes on to what this writer considers "an absurd extent." It is not merely hoarding as understood and practised by the ordinary collector in the sense of putting aside useless duplicates in the hope that they may turn out precious some day, but hoarding in the sense of depleting the market of certain issues so as to bring about a sort of "corner" in the postage-stamp market. The *Philatelist*, however, is of opinion that such a rise will be unnatural and fleeting, and will result in the burning of some speculators' fingers.

THE largest centre of telephonic communication in the United Kingdom and one of the longest in Europe is that of Liverpool, where the National Telephone Company have just completed their new switch room. This is a hall ninety feet in length, and is fitted in a way which completes nearly a million of telephonic connections, whereby each subscriber on the Exchange may be placed immediately in connection with any other throughout the country Already there are worked from the Liverpool centre nine thousand six hundred miles of line, of which more than seven thousand are exchange and private wires. In 1882 the mileage of wires in Liverpool was only four hundred and sixty-three miles! in February last it was seven thousand and nineteen. From the last published statistics it appears that the number of "calls" in the Liverpool centre is forty-two thousand eight hundred per day, representing a daily communication between ninety-five thousand six hundred persons.

I HAVE just had a letter, writes a Naples correspondent, from an Italian Senator in the provinces, which gives a different picture from that of the joyful events which have been taking place in the chief cities. Visiting a small town in his province, he says that a crowd of agricultural labourers gathered before his window to cheer him. He thanked them, and said he would be glad to serve them. They replied by crying out "We are starving; we want work." "This voice from the country," continues the Senator, "never reaches the city; the bitter cry of those who are starving never reaches the ears of those who enjoy. Strange contrast to the present feasting! The State and individuals could give the men work, but that both are passing through a bad time in consequence of the bad harvests, which have exhausted their financial resources."

THE new Cunard Royal Mail steamer Campania, arrived in New York, at 5-24 p.m., on Saturday, April 29th having made the journey in six days eight hours and thirty-four minutes. There was no stoppage of the engines, which worked smoothly, but were run at only a moderate speed. The Campania made an average of nineteen knots per hour for the entire trip. This is considered as a remarkable performance for the first trip, especially when it is remembered that injunctions were issued to the vessel's engineers that she was not to be pressed.

A SATISFACTORY diminution has been noted of late in the number of English mendicants roving about France. The class is described by the English Vice-Consul at Dieppe as rogues who are accustomed to obtain shelter in night refuges, in farms, at police stations, and other places. Formerly, on reaching a city or town, they paid begging visits to the chaplain, the Consul, and the English residents, in the hope that a new Consul or chaplain had in the meantime been appointed who would not recognise them. The Republic, however, has deported almost all of these gentry, but Mr. Lee-Jortin draws attention to the practice of Englishmen taking service with the managers of travelling shows, such as circuses menageries, boat-swings, and such like without entering into valid or written agreements. On the occasion of any dispute these men are dismissed and left behind up the country, and walk in a state of semi-starvation to the nearest Consulate for relief and a passage home.

THE Emperor's promised visit to Budapest is regarded in Hungary in the light of a joyful event. It proves better than the most formal declaration could have done, says a *Daily News* correspondent, that he fully approved the anti-clerical policy of his Hungarian Government. There had been repeated efforts to make the public believe that the Emperor would never countenance the new Church laws, the establishment of civil registers and civil marriage, and the emancipation of the Jews. These bills are now before the Hungarian Reichstag, and the Emperor hastens to Budapest to give his Ministers the support of his presence.

THE writer of the amusing papers on "English Whist and English Whist-players" continues in the May number of *(Temple Bar)* to draw upon his inexhaustible store of whist stories. The card clubs in and around Pallmall are now three in number, and in the estimation of this authority the most famous of them is without doubt the Portland, now housed on the north side of St. James's-square at the south-west corner of York-street. There may now, as at any time since its opening, be observed the most skilled of London card-players. A distinguished peer or two of great whist distinction still haunt its rooms. The second club, in the order of importance, is the Baldwin, the only drawback to which lies in the crowded condition of its rooms. The third whist club, "the St. James's," is, and has been for some time domiciled at 87, St. James's-street, adjoining its south-west corner. This was the number in the same street of that great whist club known as "Graham's," which died about forty years ago.

FRENCH inyestors are unhappily not the only sufferers by the collapse and exposure of the great Panama scheme. Mr. Gouldsbury, Administrator of St. Lucia, in his official report attributes the slow rate of progress in the population of the island partly to the emigration which took place to Colon during the construction of the canal. Unfortunately no record was kept of the numbers who were lured away by the prospect of quickly acquired wealth, nor has any note been taken of those who have returned. Some slight and slow repatriation has been going on, but it is feared that of those who sailed away dreaming of easy work, rapidly acquired wealth, and a happy return to their native land, a large, portion met instead with hardship, sickness, and disappointment, and finally fell victims to their unhealthy surroundings and to the climate.

FIVE years appear to have wrought a wonderful change for the better in the affairs of the Bahamas, and the secret is the cultivation of fibre. It is about that time since the attention of Sir Ambrose Shea, the new Governor, was directed to the properties of a plant long well known, which had come to be popularly regarded as an irradicable weed. His enquiries were not encouraging, for the reports regarding it were for the most part a reflex of the prevailing opinion that the plant was only a hindrance to the cultivations of the small farmers, and that all efforts to extirpate it had been unavailing. The Governor's convictions that the fibre it contained had a good commercial value were not however to be shaken, and he continued to press his views, with what results is shown in the report of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which declares that the active development of the fibre industry has vitalised every interest in the Colony.

"ALL lover's of natural beauty," writes Miss Betham-Edwards, "will lament the evil days that have befallen the once beautiful, most historic town of Hastings. Will it be believed that the blow of the East-hill is being stripped of gorse, denuded, levelled, and in fact turned into a desert, for the purpose of making golf links? Already the blaze of gorse in full blossom, an imaginably lovely sight at this time of the year, is replaced; and the force of public opinion—the opinion of the minority—seems powerless to check the evil. But the sacrifice of natural beauty is not the only question. Some years since the Corporation of Hastings purchased the East and West-hills as a recreation ground in perpetuam. What with football, cricket, and lawn tennis the pedestrian is already crowded out—there is hardly a spot in which quiet folks can stroll in safety from bats and balls. The golf walk will complete the monopolization."

GENERAL DODDS, Commander of the French forces in Dahomey, who has been summoned home to advise the Governmemt as to the future of that State, will be made much of at Marseilles on his arrival. This will not be by the Town Council, however, which, a Paris correspondent states, has by 14 against 11 refused to vote money for his entertainment. The Prefect has received orders to give him a brilliant official reception, and he went to Toulon to invite Madame Dodds to come and stay at the Prefecture while the General is there as the guest of France. She has gladly accepted the invitation. Orders have been sent to the General to observe the military rule of not making communications, verbally or otherwise, to the Press.

THE "Marine Order Paper" ("Verordnungs-Blatt") publishes a Cabinet order deciding that the battles at Tabora (1st April, 1892), at Quikura qua Tiki (6th June, 1892), at Moschi on the Kilima-Nojaro (10th June, 1892), at Mbunzi (27th August, 1892), at Kondoa (6th October, 1892), and at Munisagara (8th December, 1892), in German-Africa, shall be considered as a campaign, and reckoned as a year of war to the Germans who took part in them, according to the law on pensions and provision for the military. Also the expedition of Ramsay from the 21st January to the 5th July, 1892, undertaken in Kameroon, is to be reckoned as a campaign.

IN consequence of the reiterated official statements recently made at Constantinople by the Grand Vizier and Said Pacha, alleging that the Anglo-Armenian Association is a revolutionary society, the committee has republished a formal declaration issued by it two years ago, stating in explicit terms that its members are solely desirous of securing the protection of Oriental Christians and the execution of the administrative and judicial reforms which, in 1887, the Sublime Porte undertook to carry out in the Armenian Provinces of Asiatic Turkey, and which are expressly guaranteed by the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin. The committee has repeatedly declared, both publicly and in correspondence, that attacks upon the throne and person of the Sultan, and the destruction of life and property by explosives, or in any other manner, is not only highly reprehensible and diabolical, but tends to alienate the sympathies of the British Government and people from the cause of the innocent and suffering prisoners of Asia Minor.

A NEW stone bridge, which is to be known as the Pont de Mirabeau, a Paris correspondent tells us, will soon be thrown over the Seine at Grenelle. The central arch will have a span of a hundred metres, and be supported by two piles of masonry twenty metres long. The foundation-stone will be laid next week. Mirabeau, when the Tiers Etat sat at Versailles, used to stay at an inn at Grenelle, opposite the place where the bridge is to be built. He there prepared his speeches, and sometimes got others to prepare them, and learned them by heart, afterwards crossing in a ferry to a then desolate island in the Seine, where he could rehearse unheard what he intended to say in the Tribune. With practice of this kind he learned to be an orator. The inn at Grenelle was also the place where he received emissaries from Paris, and later from St. Cloud, when the Court was there, a short time previous to his death.

## THE BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE first season's work of this Association has closed and those who promoted and organized the Association have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the success their efforts have met with. The Association was started on the 9th March last at a meeting at the Port Trust Office under the presidency of Captain B. P. Creagh, R.I.M., at which there were also present Surgeon-Major Boyd, Lieutenant A. Walpole, Mr. Macbeth, Lieutenant Home, Captain Kenneth Macaulay and a number of others; and a set of rules which had been drawn up by Mr. Macbeth and circulated a week or so before amongst those likely to be interested in the matter, were with some slight alterations approved. Captain J. Hext, R.N., was elected President of the Association, and Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and a committee was also elected, embracing, amongst others, Surgeon-Major Boyd, Lieutenant-Colonel Bissett, Lieutenant Walpole, Captain S. C. N. Smith, R. A., Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. J. Moore, Captain Thorburn, &c. It was decided that the Association should be open for membership to all persons who own, partly own, or are in charge of any yacht or sailing boat, with the single proviso that such boat or yacht must not be a licensed boat while the person in charge of it is a member. It was resolved also that the races should be handicaps so as to give all craft an equal chance of winning. Captain Potts and Captain Macaulay were appointed honorary handicappers, and they did their work excellently well and to the entire satisfaction of the competitors. Four courses were laid down for the Association matches, namely: from the pilot schooner, leaving it to port, round fairway buoy in the direction of Gull Island, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at pilot schooner; from the pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round Karanja Beacon, leaving it to starboard, and finishing with starboard side next to pilot schooner; from the pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground buoy leaving it to starboard, round-fairway buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to staboard, and finishing with starboard side next to schooner; and from the pilot schooner, leaving it to port, to Karanja Beacon, leaving it to port, round northern-most fairway buoy, close to Cross Island, leaving it to port, and finishing with port side next to pilot schooner. It was also at the option of the committee or of the handicappers, to suit wind or tide, to reverse any of these courses. The first race was sailed on Saturday, March 18th and nine yachts, fore and aft rigged and lateen, entered for it. The entries have been uniform throughout the short season. The following table gives the net result of the season's work:—

| Boats sailed. | Races sailed. | First prizes. | Second prizes. | Sailed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dove | 5 | 1 | .. | Mr M C Turner |
| *Janetta | 8 | 2 | .. | Lieut A Walpole, RE |
| Fairie | 1 | ... | ... | Capt D Pagett Jones |
| Clara | 2 | ... | ... | Mr C S H Sarl |
| Duchess | 2 | 2 | ... | Capt W F Pollock |
| Waterwitch | 2 | ... | ... | Mr G le Maistre |
| Senta | 9 | 1 | 1 | Surg-Major H W Boyd |
| Water Queen | 1 | ... | ... | Mr John Marshall |
| Mannikin | 9 | 1 | 8 | Mr J B K Macbeth |
| Nellie | 5 | ... | ... | Capt G A Giffard, RN |
| Eve | 5 | 1 | 8 | Lieut J A Tuke, R N |
| Abyssinia | | | | |
| Cutter | 1 | .. | ... | Mr A Greening |
| Edith | 1 | .. | 1 | Lieut A Dobbin, RIN |
| Bluebell | 8 | 1 | 1 | Mr P Glynn Mossent |
| Red Rose | 8 | 1 | ... | Lt M A Humphrys, N I Regt |
| Princess | 4 | 2 | 1 | Mr F A Little |
| Edith | 1 | ... | ... | Admiral Kennedy |
| Marathon | 3 | ... | ... | Lt J P Rolleston, R N |
| LaMascotte | 6 | ... | 1 | Mr J Westall |
| Rustam | | 1 | 1 | Mr C S H Sarl |
| Templar | 1 | ... | ... | Capt W Payne |
| St John | 1 | ... | .. | Capt A Billet |
| St Fillans | 2 | ... | .. | Capt A Fitzgerald |
| St Fillans | 2 | ... | .. | Mr J Stabb |
| Janetta | 1 | ... | .. | Lieut G Home, R E |

* Winner of most first prizes throughout the season, including final prize for the entire balance of the Association funds.

The work done this year is excellent considering the season was so far advanced, and the next season which opens in November will no doubt be an interesting one as several new yachts are to make their appearances.

## FIRE AT JAIL ROAD.

YESTERDAY, at about 1 a.m., a serious fire broke out, in a godown, situated in a compound, at Jail Road, East Side. The godown was owned by Abdul Raiman Baig Mahomed, and rented by Messrs. Otto Martin and Company for the purpose of storing various kinds of goods. The godown contained a number of bags, filled with gall-nuts and a quantity of gum and some empty boxes. On the alarm of fire being raised, telephonic messages were immediately sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and within a few moments the whole of the Municipal steamers responded to the call. Mr. Nicholls, the chief of the fire-brigade, came immediately to the scene, and under his supervision the whole of the fire-brigade began to play on the conflagration, and within an hour after the fire broke out, it was brought under control, and by 3 a.m. it was completely extinguished. Superintendent Sweeney and Inspectors Grey and Greyhurst, and Constable Marchant were present. From inquiries made by the police it has been ascertained that some labourers, employed by Messrs. Otto, Martin and Company were at work in the godown up to Monday midnight, and after all the labourers had left the godown and returned home, a godown-keeper, named Hyder Ali, examined the godown, and after ascertaining that everything was safe, locked it up. The origin of the fire is attributed either to some labourers, who had been smoking *beedees* and thrown the ends on the gunny bags, or to the falling of the wicks of the lamps which were used in the godown, and which the labourers held in their hands. The divisional police are making further inquiries as to the real cause of the fire. The damages done by the fire and water was estimated at about Rs. 30,000. Fortunately the whole of the goods in the godown were insured for Rs. 50,000 with Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel and Co. The damage done to the building itself is put at about Rs. 5,882; but the whole of the building is also insured by the owner, for Rs. 100,000 with Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

AT a special meeting of the Commissioners of the Poona City Municipality, held on Monday evening, the Government Resolution No. 115, in the Legislative Department, dated the 17th instant, issued in answer to several representations made regarding the alleged non-representation of the Central Division in the new Legislative Council, was discussed.

Mr. Namjoshi, who was one of the members of the Municipal deputation which waited on his Excellency the Governor at the Council hall on the 17th instant, proposed that the Municipality submit a memorial immediately to the Government of India. He declared that Lord Harris's explanation of the objections urged in memorials was unsatisfactory, though his Excellency admitted that the claim of the Central Division to representation was legitimate. The proposition was seconded by Mr. N. B. Kanitkar, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Moghe and supported by Mr. Dhole, that the Bombay Government be again addressed on the subject for an assurance that the claims of the Central Division will not be overlooked on the occasion of the next election. The amendment being lost, Mr. Namjoshi's proposition was put to the meeting and carried by a majority of twelve against five votes.

The Sarvajanik Sabha are also dissatisfied with the Government Resolution, and have decided to memorialise the Government of India.

WADDESDON, the picturesque and imposing sixteenth century French chateau with which Baron Ferdinand Rothschild has adorned the Vale of Aylesburry, has already become one of the show places of England. The estate around it is about three thousand acres in extent, and in the space of twelve years these three thousand acres of agricultural land have been converted into a park of rare beauty and variety of landscape. Nothing so extensive in the same way has been carried out in England during the present century. The cost, of course, must have been gigantic, but mere money would have been powerless to produce such an effect if it had not been backed by a real eye for the beautiful as well as great energy and skill—for the owner has been his own landscape gardener. The house itself combines all the charm of a last century French interior with the most cultured type of the refined luxury of the present one. The principal rooms contain a collection of probably the best Reynolds, Romneys, and Gainsboroughs that have come on the market during the last fifteen years, whilst the exquisite objects of art—pictures, statuary, furniture—which are to be found in every room in the palatial mansion are in perfect harmony with the decorations, and present a picture complete and congruous down to the smallest detail.

## LOSS OF THE KHIVA.

### THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. H. Seymour, master of the P. and O. s. s. Malwa, and Captain K. Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the inquiry into the circumstances under which the s. s. Khiva stranded, and was abandoned on the 18th ultimo, near the Arabian Coast.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown-Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Haji Cassum Joosub, and Captain Schumaker, the Owner and Commander, respectively, of the s. s. Khiva; and Mr. Framji, of Messrs. Framji and Moos, represented the stevedore.

EVIDENCE OF THE CARPENTER.

Attoong Affook, a Chinaman, being examined by Mr. Little, said that he was the carpenter on board the s. s. Khiva. There was no air pipe leading to the main hold. The hatches were closed by him when the Khiva started, and they were never taken up until the smoke was discovered. The store-keeper kept the hose. The hose was good, it was a canvas hose. Witness tried to cut through the 'tween deck, but owing to the smoke he could not do it. He also found it impossible to do so, as there were iron plates underneath. The orlop deck being full of cargo they did not think of cutting it.

EVIDENCE OF THE OWNER OF THE VESSEL.

Examined by Mr. Little, Hajee Cassum Joosub, the owner of the Khiva, said that he bought the ship three years ago, for £10,200 from the P. and O. Company. The vessel is insured for the same amount. There were about 800 tons of coals on board the ship. It was Cardiff coal. The coal was loaded about four or five days before the steamer left. Witness could not say how much coal there was in the bunker, which could contain about 700 tons. The chief or the second engineer looked after the loading of the coals. He did not know how many tons of coal there was in the lower main hold. Mr. Moir was witness's superintending engineer. Witness did not supervise things on board the vessels he owned. He only went on board the vessels and enquired of the captain and the chief officer if everything was right, and receiving the answer "all right" he used to leave the ships. He had no fault to find with the stevedore, with whose work he was satisfied. The steamer was well found in every respect.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MOIR THE ENGINEER.

Mr. Moir, the Superintending Engineer to Hajee Cassum Joosub, examined by Mr. Little, said that he had been on board the Khiva almost daily before she last left for Jeddah. There was no coal in the lower hold. There was about a hundred tons of coal in the main hold. That had a communication with the bunker coal. There was no ventilation from the fore deck to the lower hold, except through the hatches, when they were opened; the witness believed there was a ventilation hole in the foremast. There was no ventilation to the orlop hold except through the hatches. There was no way for gas from the coal in the hold to escape, except through the bunker door. The same was the case with the cargo in the lower hold. He was not aware if there was a special thermometer on board the Khiva to test the temperature of the cargo. He heard the evidence given in Court.

Mr. Little: Do you think it would have been a wiser course to have closed the hatches and choke the fire?—From the evidence I have heard I consider they were perfectly justified in trying to find out the seat of the fire.

Mr. Little: After the fire was discovered would it not have been better to choke the fire?—No, the fire when discovered had advanced so far that I scarcely think they had appliances sufficient.

Mr. Little: What appliances do you think would have been sufficient?—If they had a steam jet in the hold they might have been successful; the probability is the decks were not air-tight, the heat would have melted the metal work. The mast was not air-tight. The doors from the orlop deck were not air-tight. If there had been a steam jet, I think there would have been more chance of the fire being extinguished.

Mr. Little: Was there a steam jet in any of the holds of the Khiva?—No.

Mr. Little: Do you think it was wise, seeing that there was no ventilation to keep the hatches shut?—Yes, they were perfectly justified in doing what they did.

Mr. Little: What was the cargo in No. 2 hold?—I have no idea.

Mr. Little: It depends upon the nature of the cargo to decide whether the hatches should be kept battened down?—Yes; but in the case of general cargo it is usual not to open the hatches under ordinary circumstances.

Mr. Little: What in your opinion is the cause of the fire?—I have not yet formed any opinion.

Mr. Little: You do not think there was any danger from the hundred tons of coal carried in the way you say?—No; I do not.

Mr. Little: How do you account for the straightening down of the hook from which one of the boats was suspended?—I consider the weight of the Hajees and their luggage was enough to account for it.

EVIDENCE OF THE STEVEDORE.

Examined by Mr. Little, Ahmed bin Mahomed, stevedore on board the Khiva, said he had been a stevedore for the last sixteen years, and held a certificate as such from the Port Trust. No cargo was loaded in the Khiva after five or half-past five in the evening. No lamps were used while stowing the cargo. He did not know if any oil was stored in No. 2 hold. No broken cases were stored in that hold. No report was made to him of any breakage of cargo, while the cases, &c., were being put into the hold. He worked according to stevedore's rules. He arranged cargo as directed by the chief mate.

STATEMENT OF SUCCARAM RAGHUBA.

Succaram Raghuba, export cargo receiver, in the employ of the Port Trust, being called and examined by Mr. Little, produced the list, kept by the tally clerk, of cargo placed in different parts of the vessel. Witness had no means of telling which cargo was put into No. 2 lower hold of the Khiva.

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. R. P. Pinto, Doctor of the Khiva, examined by Mr. Little, said that he was a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Goa College, and a passed student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. He had made five voyages with the pilgrims. There was no illness when they started. The next day he discovered a case of small-pox. The patient said he was stowed away during the medical inspection. The patient was an adult, a Bengali pilgrim, aged about forty years. There were four cases of small-pox before the ship was run ashore. There was no death on board the ship on account of any illness. Witness was informed that two or three coal-trimmers had fainted and dropped down in the coal bunker. Witness asked the chief engineer if there was any kind of gas in the bunker. A search was made as to the seat of the fire, and at 5 o'clock in the evening witness was near the Captain on the bridge, when the Captain told him to tell the officers to get the boats ready. He went near the boats which were being put out. He got into one of the boats—it was a jolly-boat—to prevent pilgrims taking luggage with them into the boat. The boat was in the meantime lowered. Witness tried to get out of it, but he could not do it. He believed the rope slipped, and that was how the boat fell into the water.

Mr. Cooper: Who were with you in the boat?—Several people, about 25 or 30 men.

Mr. Cooper: Were they crew or passengers?—About four *khalasis* and the rest were pilgrims.

Mr. Cooper: Were there any firemen?—No, Sir, no firemen at all. There were only four *khalasis*.

STATEMENTS OF FOREMEN.

Asman Faridkhan, foreman of the stevedore who was employed on the No. 2 hatch when the Khiva was being loaded in the early part of April last, being examined by Mr. Little, said that he was on the deck at the time the cargo was loaded. None of the cargo that was being loaded was broken. No lamp was used at the time. If any of the coolies employed below wanted to drink water or smoke a *bidee* he had to come up to do it. It is against the standing orders of the Captain and the officers to smoke in the hold.

Abbas Mahomed, the foreman of the No. 2 lower hold in his examination by Mr. Little, said that the No. 2 lower hold coal was stored at the aft end. The coolies removed their clothes on the deck, and they were examined lest they might carry a match or a *bidee*. None of the cargo was wet. No one drank water in the lower hold. No cargo was broken during the time it was loading.

THE SERANG OF THE FIREMEN.

Cumroodin Shufroodin, serang of the firemen, was next called and examined. He said that he noticed a smell as if oil was burning. The smell was sickening. He reported the matter to the chief engineer. During the night of the 17th all the firemen worked well, they also worked well on the 18th.

The chief engineer told the witness to bring more, men as they wanted to hurry on, and go as fast as they could near the land which was sighted early in the morning. There were only seven men in the engine-room usually, but as the chief engineer wanted more men witness called two more men from the deck to come down in the engine-room. All the other firemen were engaged in throwing water on the fire. Witness could not go on deck himself to call more men, as he was in charge of the boiler, and the chief engineer particularly told him to keep up the steam.

THE FOURTH ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. J. L. Mackenzie, fourth engineer of the Khiva, being called and examined by Mr. Little, said that when the third engineer relieved the witness the serang complained to him that some of the coal-trimmers had fainted and fallen down. Witness himself smelt something burning. He saw a little smoke come out from the upper forward bunker. Witness remained in the Engine room until day-break, and assisted in firing coal as there were not sufficient men to do it. Witness did not feel a shock when the vessel went aground. The pressure of the steam was gradually coming down; it was about 25 pounds pressure when the ship took the ground. The engines were stopped as soon as the telegram to do so was received. Witness had to do the work in the stoke-room as the firemen and coal-trimmers were not to be found.

[Witness here fainted in the witness-box, and his Worship told the police officer in the court to take him out in the fresh air, and pour water on his face.]

Mr. Little: Perhaps the ship's doctor is here, if he is not in the jolly-boat (Laughter.)

Constable Williams then poured some water on witness' face, who recovered from the swoon.

THE SERANG OF THE LASCARS.

Fakira Ramji, serang of the lascars, was next examined, who deposed that he did not know anything about the fire, until the chief mate told him to get the hose ready. Witness did not assist in swinging the boats. He did not know that one of the boats fell down, and some of the pilgrims in it fell into the water. The lascars under the witness worked very hard all night. The tindals were working at the pumps, and fetching water and throwing it on the fire. There were twenty-four *khallasis* including the *sukanee*.

THE CAPTAIN'S FURTHER STATEMENT.

Captain Schumaker recalled and farther examined by Mr. Little, said there was little coal in the lower hold and the orlop deck was about full. There was about one hundred or hundred and twenty tons of coal in the orlop deck and the hold. There was no room for the gas to escape from the coal, except through the doors of the bunker on the orlop deck, and the hole in the foremast and the holes on the tween decks. He carried coal on board the steamer before, when he had more than thirteen hundred pilgrims. There was no thermometer on board the vessel to test the heat of the cargo in the hold, and he did not test the heat after he left Bombay, as he did not think it was necessary to do so. He thought the hold was sufficiently ventilated. Witness knew no recommendation of the Royal Commission regarding ventilation for coal cargo. When he first knew about the fire he did not think it more advisable to choke it as he did not know the seat of the fire, and especially as he had a very large number of pilgrims on board. They had the fire hose about the length of the ship, it might have been more.

Mr. Little, at this stage, said that he did not wish to call any more evidence, and Mr. Cooper intimated that the Court would deliver its judgement on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

## INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—WHEAT.

THE following statement gives details of the area and outturn of this season's wheat crop in the Central Provinces:—

The area under crop shows an increase when compared with either that of the year preceding or the average. The increase is very large in the hill districts of Mandla and Seoni and in Bilaspur. The October rainfall was favourable, and speaking generally wheat was grown to the fullest extent possible.

Until the stormy weather, which set in at the end of February, the crop promised to be one of the best gathered in these Provinces within recent years, and the people themselves freely admitted that an outturn of twenty four annas in the rupee might be expectep. These expectations have been entirely defeated by one of the severest attacks of rust that has come within my experience, and in a couple of weeks the out-look completely changed. The districts which suffered worst were those of the Nagpur country, where the rainfall of October was particularly heavy, and those on the Jatpura Plateau. Early sown crops suffered comparatively little, as they were apparently too far developed at the

## LEADING-STRINGS.

If society were organised according to the socialist ideal, writes the *Spectator*, there would be no fixed period for freedom from leading-strings—in that no man or woman would ever be thought of an age to think or care for themselves. The State would regulate their lives for them, from cradle to grave, after the best and safest fashion, and it would be considered a criminal offence to evade the State's vigilant guardianship. We have not yet arrived at this condition of things; but we are certainly making way in that direction, for every year that passes sees a perceptible multiplication of the leading-strings that are held by our grand-mother the State. We ought not to complain; it is all for our good, or, rather, for the good of our weaker brethren; still we cannot help harbouring an ungenerate regret for our lost liberty, and sharing in the opinion which was once, we believe, strongly expressed by a country rector deprived of his hunting, to the effect that our weaker brethren are a nuisance. Against one thing, however, we must and do protest, and that is the deliberate cultivation by the State of the weak brother. Already those inconvenient personages are quite sufficiently numerous; but what will they be in the next generation if the present ideas of a boy's helplessness prevail? It used once to be considered that a boy who had escaped from his mother's leading-strings was capable of looking after himself. If he got into mischief or trouble, there was nothing to be said. To-day, if he gets into trouble, everybody shouts at his grandmother, the State, and asks why her leading-strings did not prevent it. No doubt the old system was not perfect; but under it boys grew into men. What they are likely to grow into under the future system we will not try to guess.

We cannot help, however, forming some idea as to what the future system itself will be like, for every day brings some new suggestion on the part of the Press. Generally speaking, we fancy, it will amount to this—that no man, until he arrives at years of discretion, will be allowed to risk his life or his health in the pursuit of any amusement, and that anybody who aids and abets him in running any such risk will be held guilty of manslaughter. Take, for example, a case that happened only the other day. At the beginning of this week a coroner's jury held an inquest on a boy who had been drowned while boating on the Thames. This boy, with another about the same age—fifteen—engaged a boat upon a bank holiday. Apparently they could neither of them swim, nor did they know much about the management of a boat. Hundreds of other boys had probably engaged boats at the same time and with the same risk, and yet had returned safely from their adventurous amusement. These poor lads were unlucky in their boat upset, and one of them was drowned. The verdict of "accidental death" was accompanied by the passing of a severe censure upon the owner of the boat, on the score that it was "most immoral that money should be made out of the risk of boys' lives," and that he ought not to have let them hire the boat at all. A daily contemporary finds this censure too gentle, and suggests that a verdict of manslaughter would have been more in accordance with the facts of the case. Another journal remarks that nothing else could be expected from the lax system which now prevails, and that until that system is altered, innumerable disasters of a similar character may be expected. We know what the suggested alteration is, because the same journal has often advocated it before. Every craft on the river should be licensed by the County Council, and no one should be allowed to enter any of them without permission. However, to return to this particular verdict and the comments of the Press. Of what was the boat-owner guilty? He lent his boat for hire to two boys who could not manage it. But how was he to know that those boys, who, at any rate had reached an age which was by no means too young for the skilful management of a boat, were more inexperienced than any others. If he had questioned them, they would not have confessed their ignorance. They were not absolutely children, and if they seemed to him to be big enough to take care of themselves, he had no ostensible reason for refusing to let them hire his boat. After all, in the matter of previous experience, there is not much to choose between the average boy of fifteen and his holiday-making elder; indeed, the owner of the boat might well have thought that it was safer in the hands of two boys of that age than if it were filled with those grown-up young men and women who generally take their pleasure upon the water on a bank-holiday. "What precautions do you take," asked the coroner, "to prevent the novice, who is a mere boy in some cases, from risking his life?" "They have to pay one shilling, and leave their jackets as a deposit," was the *naif* reply, which seems to have roused the indignation of a contemporary. "Some of these poor lads never live to apply for the return of their security," it says. "Some!" How many, we should like to know? Surely it is not seriously suggested that the loss of a boat will be more than compensated for by two jackets and two shillings, and that the owner therefore contemplates with equanimity the possible drowning of his customers? The deposit of a shilling and a jacket ensures the payment of the hire, and the return of the boat to the proper landing-place; it is not a precaution against the destruction of the boat. Let us, at least, give the boat-owners their due, and admit that they have nothing to gain while they have their property to lose, by the drowning of their customers. If the boatman in this case had frankly adopted this line of defence, and had denied his responsibility, he would have deserved our sympathy for having been made the object of the jury's indignation. As it was, he weakly admitted his responsibility by entering upon a shuffling defence which, apparently, did not bear investigation. But we may take it, it seems, on the authority of a coroner's jury and the daily Press, that the act of which he was guilty amounted, in public opinion, to little short of manslaughter. That opinion seems to us simply absurd; and we much regret that it is a popular one. To what condition have we come, when it is thought a criminal action to entrust two boys of fifteen with a boat? We know that it is a criminal offence for a schoolmaster to strike a boy of that age with a cane. It has been explained to us that, both in body and mind, the boys of the Board School are more sensitive than their fathers and forefathers used to be, or than the boys of the Public Schools are to-day.

## THE BRITISH FLEET AT NEW YORK.

The British portion of the naval visitors have carried off the honours of the present memorable celebration says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*. The Blake and her companion British warships astonished and delighted everybody by the wonderful beauty of her illuminations and firework display. Admiral Hopkins had kept his intentions entirely secret, and nobody was prepared for what came. The immense crowds that gathered to view the search light and signal display were entranced at beholding five British war-ships burst suddenly into fairy-like structures, their lines and funnels brought out clearly with countless tiny electric lights. These were extinguished later, and from the darkened vessels came the most gorgeous display of fireworks ever seen here. The only vessels approaching the British in the night display were the French and Russian. All the sailors and marines from the foreign vessels united in a street parade escorted by the American sailors and marines and several regiments of militia. Ten foreign nations were represented. The British victors, numbering 650 sailors and 100 marines, and comprising about a quarter of the entire foreign contingent, had the head of the procession, following the American escort. The line of the procession was from Forty Second-street down Fifth Avenue and the Broadway to the City Hall and thence to the Battery. Throughout the entire distance of about five miles the British contingent was greeted with continuous cheers, attracting far more attention than any of the other visitors, and commanding the general approval for their fine appearance and marching qualities. Next to them the Russians, nearly every man of whom is over six feet high, commanded the most attention and applause, and after the Russians the French. Dense crowds thronged the streets throughout the distance. The sun shone brilliantly, and the parade was at once the most interesting and unique ever seen in this city.

Though the London season is only in its first days, says a society writer, two characteristics of it are already apparent. One may be seen in the Park, and the other in Piccadilly. Riding costume for women is getting less and less severe. The long skirt is "de rigueur," but any kind of jacket and any kind of hat seems to be permissible—except the tall hat, which is almost obsolete. And the men, too, have taken to breeches in preference to the faultless trousers of a few years ago. It makes the Row look much more rural. The other change is that private hansoms seem to be coming in. They are got up on the model of the newest public ones, and except for the omission of the number, seem scarcely distinguishable. They may be known by the corpulence of the drivers. It is curious how a fat driver takes all the distinction from well-appointed hansom.

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## THE CHURCH DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A Humourous debate took place in the House of Lords on the 2nd inst. as to a disturbance which took place at, a meeting of the Church Defence Association at St. James's Hall on the 24th April,

Lord Teynham rose to ask her Majesty's Government whether they were aware that a serious disturbance took place at a Church Defence meeting at St. James's Hall on Monday, 24th ult.; whether Inspector Shannon, of the C division, who was in charge of police outside the building, was informed that a breach of the peace had been committed; whether his refusal to interfere constituted a neglect of duty; and whether, if not, the Government will give such instructions as will ensure the prevention of similar disturbances in future. He had told the inspector that a disturbance was going on inside. The inspector airily replied that it was no business of his, and as it was their meeting they must turn the obstructors out. When he returned to the hall he fonnd three bishops and two canons standing up unwilling spectators of a free fight. (Laughter.) It was a most shamless display of Gladstonian agnosticism and discent. The police would have done their duty had they not known the Government were at their backs, and they were rather in favour of the row than otherwise. (Laughter.)

Lord Vernon said their seemed to have been a disorderly meeting called by the Church Defence Association. The orders of the police were that they were not to enter or to interfere within a building unless they were called upon to prevent an actual breach of the peace or to arrest someone committing an offence of which the police could take legal cognisance. They were insufficient force outside—(laughter)—and would have entered the hall if there had been a definite breach of the peace. A rev. gentleman only told them that a breach of the peace might occur. Many noble lords knew there had been disturbance at political meetings and the police never entered. It would rave been culpable if they had disobeyed orders and enterd the building unless they had reason to do so.

Lord Balfour said he was present as a spectator: Not having anything else to do that evening he went to the meeting to see how these things were conducted in London. It had been his lot to be present at many political meetings, and he knew the difference between organized interruption and honest disagreement, and he had no hesitation in saying, this interruption was delibrately organized and carefully prepared beforehand. Two hundred and twenty-six forged tickets had been discovered, and he noticed that certain persons who interrupted were in clerical dress, some of them in black coats and white ties—(laughter)—though whether they were entitled to that dress he could not say. (Laughter.) There appeared to be an organized attempt to attack the platform. It was not successful but there was a good deal of singing and shouting untill the hall was cleared. He protested against organized attempts to interfere with free discussion.

The Marquis of Salisbury observed that this was one of the policies on which her Majesty's Goverement preferred remaing silent. (Laughter.) There was he, believed, a touching and impressive ceremony in the Roman Catholic Church by which the Pope closed the months of those whom he intended to rule the Church His impression was that their Pope must have exercised that ceremony over the noble lords opposite whom he had intended for the ruling of this country. He did not wish to disturb that silence, and he had no doubt they womld maintain it; but he did wish to direct the attention of the noble lord to the extraordinary picture of police regulations presented for their consideration. As he understood him, if a meeting was held at which it was known there was likely to be a row, the Csmmissioner sent down a large number of police, but they were forbidden to enter the building, and they stayed outside on the pavement meditating philosophically on the row that was going on inside. (Laugnter.) The only means by which they could be drawn from this philosophical attitude was that someone should come out and give the precise name and designation of the person who was making the row. He did not know whether any other description or designation was required, or whether they were to give a description of his person as they did on a pass port, or his birth, parentage, and education—(laughter)—but at all events you had to indicate the person who was making the row He had been in public meetings at which there had been rows, and he could not imagine how it was possible for anyone at a distance in a large hall, often imperfectly lighted, with the row being made by people who were standing under a gallery, not only to be able to single out the man who was making the row, but to single him out so perfectly that he should be able to describe his position and appearance, and as he understood, also to give his name to the inspector of police; and unless that was done the inspector of police declined to depart from that perfectly neutral and epicurean attitude which had been assigned to him in the arrangement outside the hall, (Laughter.) He could hardly think that was a model arrangement for the police of the great metropolis.

The Earl of Kimberley said he understood these orders had been in force among the police for many years throughout the country, to the effect that they were not to interfere unless there was likely to be a breach of the peace. He understood the noble lord that there was singing and shouting, and that there appeared to be an attack on the platform, and that it would be carried by force. The pubiic had a right to demand police interference if there was likely to be a serious breach of the peace. He supposed that everyone would agree that violent interruptions of public meetings were extremely undesirable. No doubt noble lords had heard of a certain class of persons—he was almost afraid to use the term in that House—called "chuckers out"—(laughter)—persons who were hired in the absence of the police by one party or another for the purpose of throwing out those with whom they did not agree. That was not a practice of which he approved, and he hoped that on either side of politics the practice would not obtain in future.

Lord Halsbury asked the noble lord whether he adhered to the word which he had stated, perhaps inadvertently, that the duty of the police was only to interfere when there was a "serious" breach of the peace.

The Earl of Kimberley—"Serious" is a word which may be interpreted in various ways. What I meant was a real offence, not a mere threat.

The Marquis of Salisbury—Do I understand the noble lord to lay it down that if a number of gentlemen in black waistcoats and white ties storm a platform that does not involve a breach of the peace?

The Earl of Kimberley—I did not understand that they did storm the platform. What I understood was that there was some attempt and it seems to have been of a very mild description of what may have boen a small movement to the platform. If they stormed the platform, I quite agree that would be a breach of the peace.

The Lord Chancellor—If the noble lord will define what he means by "storming the platform" it will be easier to answer the question.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I would rather decline to give a definition, May I ask whether the orders of the police on this subject may be laid on the table?

The Earl of Kimberley—Will the noble marquis repeat his question? My noble friend will have to communicate with the Home Office.

The subject dropped.

## LAST WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

"Long life to the man who makes his own will!" observes a writer in the "Cornhill Magazine." So say the lawyers, most sincerely, feeling sure that a home-made testament will some day afford them plenty of work and numerous fees. But though it be dangerous for a man to make his own will without legal assistance, yet it is not safe for him to omit making it altogether; unless, indeed, he is content to leave it to the Law to dispose of his estate according to its very just and equitable codes. Yet, if he has any special wishes as to the dispcsition of his estate, it will be wise of him to prepare a special document setting them forth; and it will also be wise to execute this document as soon as he possesses any property of which he can so dispose. There was, some five or six centuries ago, a fundamental difference between a Testament and a Will, into which I need not enter here, as in this paper I shall use the two terms indifferently. Testaments and wills are productions of civilised life; no such documents are known in the earliest days of any nation. Even among the Romans, whose law has remained as a model and basis for our own, the practice of making wills only grew up after centuries of civil life. They had no law of primogeniture, though it is supposed in most cases where the father had owned land some private arrangement was made among the sons by which the eldest became heir or successor. A daughter had no claim whatever on her father's estate, and a married woman was no longer one of her father's family, but of that of her husband.

When the custom of making wills grew up among the Romans a father could regulate the succession of his sons by testament. Dr. Muirhead, Professor of Roman Law in the University of Edinburgh, says that "Patrician Rome had two varieties of testament—that made . . . under advice of the College of Pontiffs, and that made by soldiers in the hearing of a few comrades on the eve of battle. . . . Both still remained in use in the early republic; but were in course of time displaced by the general adoption of that executed with the copper and scales ("testamentum per as et libram)." This curious expression, "with the copper and scales," takes us back to the earliest and most barbarous ages of Rome, to the time when a man bought his wife as he bought his goods and chattels. It reminds us that there was a time when coin was not used in barter, but metal was weighed in exchange for commodities. This method of purchase has left its traces in our word *pound* of money, and in the French "livre," and their equivalents in other tongues. In the old Roman days, when a man bought land, food or what not, he weighed out the price in copper; later on, when the primæval practice of taking a wife by forcibly carrying a woman away from her family had yielded among the patricians to the custom of buying her, the bridegroom purchased her, like other things, by copper and scales; the next step, according to Dr. Muirhead was the adoption of this method of marriage by the plebeians. "The scales, the "libripens," and the five witnesses were all there; but as there was no real price to be paid, the only copper that was needed was a single "raudusculum." This form of purchase reminds us of the nominal rent among ourselves of a peppercorn; and oi such curious tenures as the famous Caistor gad-whip, and the roses in other places. The testaments made on the eve of battle or before the College of Pontiffs "were in courses of time replaced by the general adoption of that executed with the copper and scales," which kind of will is sometimes represented as a written instrument, but is supposed by Dr. Muirhead not to have been a testament but a makeshift for one. The "copper and the scales" lingered on as a legal term, but had no longer an actual existence; much as the red adhesive wafer affixed to a modern lease only represents the wax seal of former times.

We find that the next stage in the history of the testament was "marked by the introduction of tablets in which the testamentary provisions were set out in writing;" and to make this kind of will valid the copper and the scales were still introduced. After the testator had declared to his witnesses that the tablets contained his testament, they were "sealed by testator officials, and witnesses, the seals being on the outside, and over the cord with which the tablets were tied." Thus we perceive that the witnesses sealed, but did not sign, the testator's tablets. In the case of the will made on the eve of battle neither testator nor witnesses could sign or seal; the whole affair was merely verbal. It was the *intention* of the testator to which the witnesses bore testimony; and the *intention* of the testator is that which the law seeks to carry out, now as then. So Professor Lorimer, in his "Handbook of the Law of Scotland," remarks: "Whatever can be positively ascertained to have been the wish of the deceased with reference to . . . . his property, will be carried into effect, provided that they are neither inconsistent with public law, immoral, insane, nor impossible. The will of a fool being thus valid, and that of a madman invalid, many of the difficulties which arise in judging of the validity of wills are occasioned by the uncertainly of that "a testament does not require the same degree of mind as in making a bargain; it is sufficient if the party be capable of judging of each part as it is presented to him."

A man's will naturally is of vital interest to his heirs and successors; but it may concern many others beyond that small circle. It may be an historic record of the state of the country and of the Church at the time when it is made; it may throw light on religious and civil customs likely to pass away; it may show the real character of the testator and of his contemporaries. Indeed, the learned Surtees Society has thought it well to devote much time and labour to the subject of early *wills and inventories*; and from the volumes published by that Society I draw much of my information.

## DR. NANSEN'S ARCTIC SHIP.

In *Temple Bar*, for May, there is an interesting account of "Dr. Nansen at Home," by Mrs. Alec. Tweedie, and of the Fram, the Arctic ship, constructed for the journey he is contemplating:—

As the ship Fram is to be the home of Nansen and his party for at least three years [she writes], a few words about her home-like capabilities may not be out of place. She is a very wonderful ship in point of build and her strength far exceeds anything attempted before. Everything has been done to make her comfortable. As twelve brave men will spend much of their time in the chief cabin, we will endeavour to describe its appearance. It is in the middle of the ship, which has two decks. On the upper deck is a small house or chart-room. This is entered by two doors. The outer door is very small; one requires to bend one's head and raise one's feet some twelve inches to enter it at all. The smallness of the of openings has been carefully planned. The smaller the aperture the less cold air can enter. The boarding over of the steps is to prevent snow piled up against the door from blowing into the little outer cabin when it is opened. The door itself, which is made of solid oak, is some four inches thick. Immediately opposite is another door, made on much the same plan, leading into the chart-room, and yet another door on the right leads down the companion-ladder to the saloon itself. At the bottom of the ladder all communication ends again by another of these small entrances, so that to reach the dwelling-saloon one has passed through three different little doors, which, when all closed, will tend to keep the place warm. So this is the cabin, the dining-room, work-room, drawing-room of twelve good men for several weary years. And it is only about sixteen feet square! Not very large and not very high, for when Dr. Nansen stands erect his noble head almost touches the roof. On each wall there are two doors made of wood equal in thickness with the outer ones, but nearly full-sized. The one on the left leads to Nansen's own cabin. It was quite dark, but he fetched a light and showed us his future abode with as much pride as if it were a palace. Opposite us were two wooden bunks of ordinary size, but made in such a way that, if the walls became solid ice—a thing likely enough—the bunks can be pulled two or three inches further out into the cabin. Racks for odds and ends fill in the roof; pegs ornament the walls, and every inch will be occupied by some of his endless belongings. "One of the bunks I shall give up to my work, and it will have to take the place of my voluminous writing-table at home, and house my papers, books, type-writer, photographic apparatus, &c."

The whole place struck us as horribly cold, but Nansen assured us the walls were lined with felt and reindeer skin, and, once the cabins were properly warmed, they would retain the heat. The other cabins are much the same; two are for four men apiece, and the others for two. Everything is enamelled white, because white enamel reflects more light than anything else; but it seems strange to have white indoors and white out of doors too, as this gives no rest to the eyes; and one would naturally suppose the eyes would weary for change of colour in a region probably lacking in colour altogether. At the back of one of the cabins is a curious, small, window-like opening, leading to the library. This library is about four feet high, and is really for storing the books and papers. It is quite dark, and as unlike one's ordinary idea of a library as anything well could be. In the middle of the saloon is the mast, round which a table is to be fixed. The cabin is so small that every inch of room has to be put to its best possible use. And yet Nansen talks cheerfully about their all living entirely in this confined space. "If the cold becomes too intense for us to occupy our sleeping cabins, we shall have to shut them up, and all of us will have to camp in this little saloon; but I hope that will not be necessary." On one of the bunks lie my sleeping-pocket—not that the sleeping-pockets will be required in the ship; but if the ship has to be abandoned, they will become absolutely necessary. It is made to hold three men, and a very curious thing it looks. It is long enough to allow the men to lie full length, and, once they are all inside, packed like sardines, a large, hood-like end comes down over the face, and, well lapping over the underpart, is strapped down. Now this pocket was made of reindeer skin—the fur, of course, inside—and, to look at it, one marvelled how three men with their clothes on could sleep all night in such a thing, buttoned down, without suffocating altogether. But the cold of an Arctic night requires such arrangements, and Dr. Nansen's only fear is that they may not be warm enough.

She may be a wonderful ship; she may answer all that is required of her. But, oh! what a contrast the confined space, the absolute severity of everything, to Nansen's charming and artistic home, wherein he is surrounded by every comfort and every luxury. Yet is he willing to leave everything behind, rushing into unknown dangers and terrible hardships, firmly believing his theories of the polar current are correct, and that he will shortly return with the proof and satisfaction of having added a boundless store of information to that insatiable goddess, Science. How many good lives have been sacrificed in her cause! and yet it is due to the dauntless daring of generations in every branch of science that we are what we are to-day. Without scientific knowledge, what should we now be?

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## THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN AUSTRALIA.

At the annual meeting of the City of Melbourne Bank, on the 25th ult., Mr. Loader, the chairman, spoke as follows:—In moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, he had a simple and plain story to tell the shareholders, and it was that during the past half year the ordinary business of the bank had been of a satisfactory and profitable character. No losses had been made, so far as was known, on the business belonging to that period, and in accordance with the statement made at previous meetings, the directors had sought not to increase, but rather to limit, the business of the bank, and to strengthen that already upon the books, without, however, restricting the current accounts of customers in any way whatever. In pursuance of this policy, the gross figures in the balance sheet of the bank were slightly lower than in the previous half year, and they had determined to declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Shareholders were aware that the bank had only two branches—one in London and one in Ballarat—with agencies. The London branch had returned a good profit, and the Ballarat branch had returned a very satisfactory balance sheet, as usual. (Hear, hear.) The latter branch had since its first association with the Institution passed no less than 70 tons of gold through the business of the bank, and was still continuing to pass gold through the bank in the same proportion. (Cheers.) The concentrated character of their business had enabled the bank to hold gold sufficient to pay the whole of its call money at any time for some years past. (Cheers.) Perhaps it was not necessary to mention that fact to them, but, as he had observed that the chairman of one of the Anglo-Australian banks in London thought proper to mention a similar fact to his shareholders, he thought he could not do better than follow his example. At the last half yearly meeting he also mentioned that after writing down very largely the securities held upon their customers' accounts they thought and hoped that they had left their troubles behind them.

A Suspense account to meet contingencies.

Since then entirely unforeseen events had arisen outside of the affairs and beyond the control of the bank, such as the unexcepted suspension of large financial institutions, which had caused a further reduction in the values of all securities, including Government debentures. The directors, in view of these facts, and after due consideration, and with the advice of the general manager, determined to make a further reduction by transfering from the reserve fund a considerable sum to make a contigency account to provide for further shrinkage of margins in securities; and in their judgment when the inevitable recovery of confidence takes place and puts values on a higher basis than at present prevails, a sum should be recovered from this contigent provisional account. The shareholders would observe with satisfaction that the auditors had given special certificate that the provision made was in their opinion sufficient for any depreciation in value that had occurred.

The sale of shares.

As to the market price of the shares, comparisons had been made between the transfers in the past and previous half years, which proved that though many small shareholders had sold, the gross sales were not over the normal sales of previous half years. (Cheers.) Some of those sales were doubtless made unwillingly by the shareholders in order to meet their liabilities, but it also proved how strongly the proprietors had held their stock through the depression, and that they had the greatest trust that future profits would be enjoyed by them for many long years. (Cheers.) As a matter of fact the transfers, last year, were absolutely less by many thousands than they were 18 months or 2 years ago. (Cheers.) The directors were glad to observe from a telegram that the bank's balance sheet was favourably received in London, and they would remind shareholders and depositors that the support given to the extension and maintenance of the business of the bank was beneficial to themselves and an encouragement to the management.

The financial future.

Looking at the financial future awaiting Australia, after this passing period of depression had gone by, there was every cause for hope. Although the main producing interests of the country, which were dependent upon the bounties of nature, had been on the down grade for some time, they were now extending and improving. The yield of gold had increased, the price of wool had advanced, and the export of forezen meat had become a staple industry, providing a bottom value for pastoral properties, and was even now only in its infancy. The dairying industry had also developed a prosperous export trade, and the export trade in tallow, hides and skins was increasing. Our vineyards were finding a market in other countries for the brandy and wine of Australia. While the export of merino wool from Spain in one year amounted to £3,600,000, in the same year the export of wine from Spain to talled £36,000,000. As there were other countries producing wine, such as Portugal, Italy, Sicily, and others in the Mediterranean, it was easy to see what a large export trade might be secured when we cultivate our vineyards with the foreign market in view. This would be the largest of all our industries if we were only to lay ourselves out to cultivate the vine, because all over the country were portions of land splendidly adapted for the purpose. The dried, preserved and green fruit business was also adding to our exports, and the wheat fields of Australia were extending and were practically illimitable. The artesian water supplies all over Queensland and New South Wales also reduced the risk of losses through drought hitherto experienced. All these economic facts would tend to induce and encourage people to settle in homes of their own upon the land, and the natural increase in the population would add to the wealth of Australia. He did not want to speak on a subject that might be considered outside the range of the business of the meeting, and therefore, it was not in a political but in a financial sense that he would remark that the reduction of the public expenditure and the cessation of borrowing from Europe at an early date would restore the confidence of the foreign financial centres; and when a customs union of the colonies was achieved, we would be on the high road to a state of national prosperity. (Cheers.) In view of these financial and economic facts, which were daily developing, the depression of the past year must soon be surmounted and give place to a good time. Thus, while we were working to secure our own success, we would ensure the public prosperity as well. The City Bank was now one of the financial institutions of Australia. It had been established 20 years, and its claim was inseparable from the history of Australia. It had a profitable business, and its prosperity was dependent upon the confidence reposed in it by the shareholders and depositors, just as in the case of the other banks; and with a continuance of that confidence a share of the profits from Australian banking business would be secured to them. (Cheers.)

The example of New Zealand.

Glancing for one moment at a sister colony, they would see how successfully New Zealand had lifted itself out of the depression that had visited that country, and which was there but a few years ago. In New Zealand, by settling the people upon the land, by developing the sources of production, by increasing their frozen meat trade, and by reducing their expenditure, they had passed triumphantly through their ordeal to their present position of prosperity. He hoped to see the same thing here, and if we did what the people of New Zealand did, we would get through the depression quite as easily; and though we might not be so active, we would be more solid than ever in the future.

Comments on our English critics.

He could not help remembering on this occasion the criticisms that had appeared in the financial journals about the public credit of Australia. He had no desire to speak in any sense in a complaining way. He had nothing to complain of at all, except perhaps one matter—the knowledge of the writers. It was frequently said that these colonies had borrowed too much, that we had been too lavish with our borrowings on many improvements, and that we had squandered the monies which had been lent us by the English people. To enable the public to judge of the justice or injustice of such comments, he would give a few statistics. Taking the colony of Victoria alone, the amount of borrowed money came to £42,000,000. We had spent upon our railways up to the 31st December, 1890, £32,156,000; upon our water and sewerage works, £6,580,000; upon our roads and bridges, £108,000; upon our harbour and river department, £626,000; upon our school buildings, £1,105,000; upon our defence work, £100,000; and upon other public works £766,000, making a total of about £41,443,000. If from that total was deducted the amount expended on the railways, £32,156,000, the public debt remaining on the colony would be £9,287 000. These writers at home, however, did not allow for the fact that the railways in England belonged to private companies and had cost as much as £900,000,000 whilst the railways here, which belonged to the people of Victoria, had cost £32,156,000. In Great Britain there was a population of 36,000,000 or 38,000,000 to share and own the railways and bear the outlay of £900 000,000, whilst here we only had 1,000,000 of people to share and own the £32,000,000 spent on the Victorian system. It should also be borne in mind that the railways we had in Victoria were capable of providing for a population of 5,000,000 of people as well as for a population of 1,000,000. What we wanted in this country was population. We had built the country, we had furnished the country, we wanted the people to occupy it, and anything that would induce a healthy population to come here should be encouraged, He did not so much mean healthy in physique as a healthy system by which population could be brought here. He did not mean a pauper immigration. That would be objectionable; but anything that would induce people of our own stamp to come to the country would prove a boon to the community and of the greatest benefit to the nation, as it would increase its wealth. It was not to be supposed that we had made all these roads and bridges and other improvements, and carled out our public buildings, in the belief that we were only going to have 1,000,000 of people here for ever. Certainly not, and the English critics who wrote about us did not take those facts into consideration. Instead of saying we were over-borrowing they should say that what we needed was more population, and the sooner a portion of the people of Great Britain were transferred to these colonies the better it would be for this continent and the people now residing here. (Hear, hear.)

The suspension of financial institutions.

He next had to deal with the question of the suspension of sister financial institutions. They were four in number. One had gone into liquidation, and of the other three, one was a Melbourne institution, another an English institution, and another a Sydney institution, and all of them occupied first class positions, and were going in for reconstruction. Naturally events of that kind had attracted the attention of the directors as well as of every proprietor in the room, and he would speak to them now as co-proprietors of the bank. What they felt was this—that these institutions, certainly three of them, were declared to be, and that correctly, perfectly solvent; that they were declared to be possessed of splendid businesses, and capable of conducting those businesses successfully with the capital under their control, and that they were nevertheless obliged to suspend payment. The reason those institutions were obliged to suspend was because the shareholders and the depositors had lost confidence in them, although those institutions were declared to be sound—and so sound and so good that the day after they suspended they re-opened to receive money in trust. As a matter of fact the very people, in many cases, who took their money out of the institutions before they closed their doors then rushed the institutions to place their money back again in trust. Perhaps if they had never drawn it out, the doors of the institutions would never have been closed at all. It seemed to him to be nothing short of a mania for people to take a scare, the reason for which they did not know. It could not be in consequence of anything that they knew, but it was through something that they had heard. They did not take the trouble to go to the institution and inquire whether the rumours were true or not. The institutions which had recently gone in for reconstruction were perfectly solvent—perfectly able to pay their way, not only to pay 20s. in the pound, but interest as well. All they wanted was time. The reason he mentioned these matters was because the enthusiasm which greeted the proposals for reconstruction must carry conviction to everyone that the institution ought never to have stopped payment, but ought to have carried on as they would have carried on if the scare that overwhelmed them had not occurred. (Cheers.) He had no doubt but that those institutions would live and be an honor and credit to the community, as financial business institutions, and he was very glad indeed to see that they were being reconstructed. They all ought to see—and especially the depositors abroad—that this recent experience was an object lesson for them—(hear, hear)—because it showed that when such large and powerful institutions as those were unduly pressed the management must call "halt," and consider what they ought to do. What they needed in such circumstances was time, and they got that by stopping payment, after which they would go on again and become prosperous and successful (Hear, hear). He mentioned these matters because he thought there would be some disappointment if he did not do so, and it was with the consent of his colleagues on the directorate that he had alluded to those subjects. The directors sympathised deeply with the institutions which had stopped payment and were reconstructing, and anything they could do for them they would do, holding out to them the right hand of fellowship, as far as they could. Indead, they had already done so. (Cheers.)

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

Medical.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Estabt are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—Surgn-Capts F C Clarkson, C C Cassidy and A W T Buist-Sparks, M B.

Sanitary.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn-Lieut-Col W A C Roc is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on privilege leave of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col A Stephen, M B, or until futher orders.

Police.

The services of Capt G D Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers Comdt of the Bhamo Military Police Battn, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt W G Allan, 13th Bo Infy, Comdt of the Mandalay Military Police Battn, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Ecclesiastical.

The Revd C R T Winckley, Chaplain of Nowgong, is granted privilege leave for two months.

The Rev A Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt, has obtained three months' privilege leave.

The Rev J Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt (stationed at Fyzabad), is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev A Ferrier, or until further orders.

Foreign Department.

Mr W A Gayer, Offg Assist Supdt of Police, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the third class and is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent and to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut H T Pritchard, I S C, Bombay Political Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to grant a licence to the Rev G I Stone, being a Minster of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quetta, to solemnize marriages within the territories administered by the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan as such Agent between persons one or both of whom, is or are a Christian subject or Christian subjects of Her Majesty.

Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class and Assistant to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointments are made to the Baluchistan Commission consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr W A Ingle, Extra Judicial Assist Commissioner at Quetta:—Mr S H King, Extra Assist Comr of the 4th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (seconded) and Treasury Officer at Quetta, to be an Extra Assist Commr, with effect from the date of assuming charge; and Mr A M Anscomb, Supt of the Office of the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, to be an Extra Assist Commr, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr C W C Carson is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept.

Mr A Mayne is posted as Assistant, Account General Bengal.

Military Department.

Capt and Bt-Major E A Travers, 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, Interpreter to H E the Comdr-in-Chief, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl on the establishment, vice Capt R F Girtaide-Tipping, reverted to regimental duty.

Lieut F H S Thomas, I S C, Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut C M Cockcraft, I S C, Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Hyderabad Contingent.

4th Lancers—Lieut F H Goldthorp, 5th Madras Infy, to be offg squadron officer, vice Lieut E A W Slotherd, on furlough.

4th Infantry—Lieut K E Nangle, 25th Madras Infy, to be offg wing officer, vice Major F D Welchman, on leave.

Sub-Lieut G Bidie, I M S, Madras, to be offg medical officer, vice Surgn-Major E M Damla, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Military Accounts Department.

Mr H J A Palmer, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade Military Accounts Dep't, is promoted to Depy Examiner, 1st grade, as a supernumerary.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Col G E Reade, General List, Infantry, Assist Commr, N-W Provinces and Oudh (p a).

Col R Atkins, I S C, Comdt, 15th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of his regiment on the 16th June 1893.

Bengal—Sub Condr J Callow to be Condr, vice Condr R Mumford, appointed overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, and seconded.

Native Army.

2nd Bengal Lancers—Ressaidar Kala Singh to be Woorlie-Major, Jemadar Imam Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Tara Singh to be Jemadar, vice Ali Muhammad Khan, promoted.

13th Bengal Lancers—Jemadar Sardara Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Fatch Singh to be Jemaidar, vice Asa Singh, transfotred to the pension establishment.

19th Bengal Lancers—The honorary rank of Jemadar is granted to Kot-Dafadar Harditt Singh, on retirement.

Rewards Good Service Pensions.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H M's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—In place of Major-Genl C V Jenkins, Retired List (late of the 19th Hussars), deceased—Col Arthur Battye, c b, Staff Corps.

In place of Col A R D Mackenzie, CB, Bengal Cavalry, succeded to the colonel's allowance—Col Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry.

Volunteer Corps.

1st Battn Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—J G Ritchie, Esq, to be Lieut-Col, vice Lee, resigned.

E I R Volr Rifle Corps—W R Steele, Gentleman, to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—W Womyss, Gentleman, to be Second-

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

How is it asks the "Court Journal" that all our heavy artillery is not made in the Royal Gun Factory when the cost of manufacture by Government compares so favourably with the prices charged by private firms? A recently issued return shows that a 67-ton gun made at Woolwich for land service cost £10,668, and a similar gun for the navy £10,668; but for one made by the Elswick Company, from forgings supplied by the Royal Arsenal, the cost was £17,315. Then, again, two guns of a certain class were made at Woolwich at a cost of £4,437 each, but for the same kind of gun, when made by Whitworth, the cost was £4,594; that of the Armstrong Company £4,641, whilst Vickers's price was £4,802. The Royal Gun Factory can also turn out 3-pounders at a considerably lower cost than that charged by the Hotchkiss Company, as the price of this Company for guns of that kind is £217, whereas the cost of manufacture in the Royal Factory is only about £180. Encouraging private enterprise is all very well, but it ought not to be done at the expense of the taxpayer.

However capable a torpedo of any pattern may be of doing its work, remarks the "United Service Gazette," its efficient use is dependent upon a careful and distinct adjustment of all its parts, and the general skill of the officers and men controlling its discharge. The question of practice, therefore, is all-essential. This Lieutenant Drake fully appreciates, and he propounds a scheme which would give officers of the United States navy three or four months' special training in torpedo work in seagoing torpedo cruisers to be built for the purpose, each having at least 1,500 tons displacement, possessing the highest possible sea speed and greatest possible conveniences for handling and recovering all types of torpedoes. In no other manner does Lieutenant Drake see a way out of the groove into which he declares, certainly with a great degree of truth, other nations have settled after having introduced torpedoes into their services; accepting the humiliating condition of possessing "one of the most important weapons of warfare without any real knowledge of its possible efficiency." We may well ask ourselves whether we give our torpedo officers all the opportunity we ought to perfect themselves in their work; whether, indeed, the quarterly practice as too often conducted is not more or less of a farce. The torpedo, we thoroughly believe, will in the next naval war have an important role to play, and, if given sufficient chance to become thoroughly familiar with the practical handling of the weapon in the time of peace, our officers may be entrusted to use it in the time of need with both skill and daring.

The controversy in regard to the stranding of the Howe and the ensuing courts-martial, says the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," appears to have lapsed both in Parliament and elsewhere, and not even the printing and presentation to the House of Commons of the exceedingly voluminous minutes of the tribunal assembled for the trial of Vice-Admiral Fairfax and Captain Hastings seem likely to revive interest or renew discussion in the matter. We sincerely hope, however, that the Admiralty will not irretrievably blast Captain Hastings's career by denying him further employment. The gallant officer, as we have previously pointed out, lacks about six months of the six years' full-pay service as captain necessary to qualify himself for active flag rank, and will accordingly, on reaching the top of the captains' list next year, be compulsorily retired unless previously employed. Such a step would not only be unjust to Captain Hastings himself, but also a distinct loss to the service of which he is generally recognised as one of the ablest officers.

That merchant vessels have a value in war time is undeniable. What is that value? and how can we utilise our Merchant Navy for war purposes? If it is necessary that we should grant liberal subsidies to those private shipowners who own vessels that with the minimum of alteration could be made available for war purposes, are such vessels the great liners, or are they the small high-powered vessels that are mostly owned by the railway companies, such as the Lynx, Gazelle, Ibex, Duke of Clarence, &c., vessels which could in a few days be fitted with torpedo tubes, a conning tower and a few quick-firing guns, and would at once become as effective as the "Almirante Condell?" Is it wiser to spend money in subsidising vessels of the Mercantile Marine whose value in war time is highly problematical than to expend this money in making additions to our fleet of warships? These are the questions, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," which we should like to see discussed and answered as soon as possible.

The gun practice of field artillery is this year to be made the occasion of an economy. Shrapnel shell, the man-killing projectile, is manufactured both of steel and cast-iron, the former material being used for the most effective projectiles used over land ranges (of late years) and on service, whilst the less destructive but cheaper cast-iron shell has for some years past been reserved for the practice of batteries for which only a sea range was available—such a range, of course, being of comparatively little value for field guns. This year, however, economy once more dictates the use of the cheaper projectile; and, in consideration of its diminished destructive effect as compared with the steel shell, a very considerable reduction has been made in the scores required to qualify batteries for first, second, and third prizes.

There is discontent, and bitter discontent, among the officers of the French Reserve and Territorial forces. They who a few months ago were the observed of all observers, covered with praise by ministers, generals, and official organs, and belauded as almost the professional equals of their comrades of the Line, are now found to be wanting in steadiness, authority, and technical knowledge; and the army commission, by proposing additions to the active cadres, is taking care that, upon mobilization, the command of a battalion or a company shall never fall upon a Reserve or Territorial officer. It is believed that confidential reports, supplementing those which were made public, upon the manœuvres of the reserve divisions of the 9th and 17th Corps last autumn, have led to this change of view. The "Avenir Militaire" maintains that the cardinal error was in the conception of M. de Freycinet, who designed to create, not an army of the second line, but a second army of the first line by the side of the first, capable of being mobilized with almost equal facility, and of sharing in the same operations. Such a force, says our contemporary, cannot be improvised; a much longer period than forty-eight hours is required for its concentration and training, and officers de corriere are not alone sufficient to give it effective character. Elsewhere the "Avenir" maintains that the French regulations are too complicated, and it points to the results attained in Germany and Austria by simplification—the transformation of a heavy, sullen, inactive man into an alert and perfectly trained soldier. Even the French Active Army, says the "Avenir," is heavy in its movements, which are themselves laborious; officers of all grades are confronted with difficulties for which they are not prepared; hesitations, orders, and counter orders result; the chief becomes irritated at the unsatisfactory evolutions of his men; these criticise the officer to whose hesitation they ascribe their own defects; and thus the faults of the system are demonstrated.

Two years ago, after the French grand manœuvres in the valley of the Aube, General Saussier reported upon the necessity of providing the Engineers with light bridge-building material. It had been found necessary to erect a bridge below Bar-sur-Aube for the retreat of the 5th and 6th corps to the left bank of the river; and the Engineers promised one within five or six hours if they might cut down thirty poplars and requisition a certain number of planks. The Artillery, however, pointed out that their bridge-building sections could throw a bridge across the river in less than half an hour; but it was not noted that these sections were then in the place assigned to them by the regulations, namely, with the impedimenta of the Army and the reserves, at Vitry-le-Francois, 75 kilometres away. However, by a tour de force, forty-eight six-horse Artillery waggons were directed upon the spot, and within thirty-six hours the bridge was ready; but the circumstance forced upon the general in command the desirability of providing the Engineer companies with a light *pont d'avant-garde*. The Minister therefore invited Engineer officers to submit designs, and of 38 thus prepared, a specially constituted committee selected the design of Captain Deviame for a steel tressel bridge. The committee itself, however, presented a plan for a bridge of wood and steel, which may be erected in 23 minutes; and, at trials at Versailles last October, as now appears, this bridge won the day upon the decision of Generals Saussier, De Galliffet, and others. It is believed that it will be tried in the field during the forthcoming manœuvres. The idea is to assign to each Engineer company a bridge section 15 metres in length and 3 metres in width. Each such section may be transported in two waggons with a draught of six horses.

The operations which are known in France as "manœuvres avec cadres" are to be conducted this year under the inspiration of General Loizillon, upon a larger scale than hitherto. They were first introduced into France by General Berthaut, and, after having fluctuated under various Ministers, were revived by M. de Freycinet. During the present year they will take place in every infantry division, as well as in a modified form in the reserve divisions and brigades, and in certain of the Cavalry divisions. Although the troops are wanting in these manœuvres, the exercises are of great value for the training of officers, inasmuch as they include the preparation and transmission of orders as for actual operations, the giving and conveying of verbal instructions, study of the terrain, selection of camping grounds, inquiring into the resources of the country, facilities of transport, and every other consideration or hypothesis that would arise in actual warfare. In addition to the "manœuvres avec cadres," staff journeys will be made in the districts of nine army corps.

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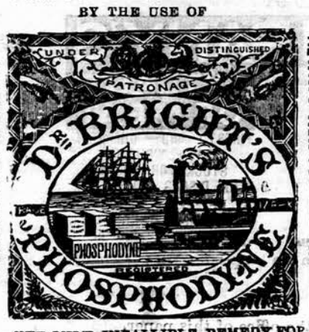


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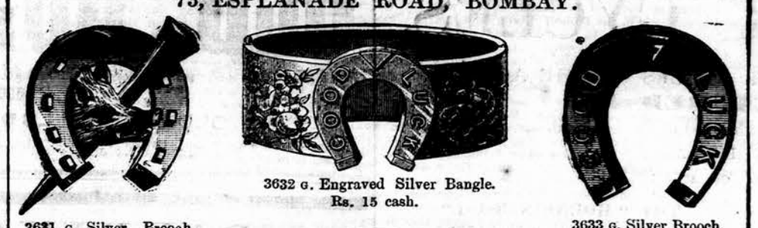


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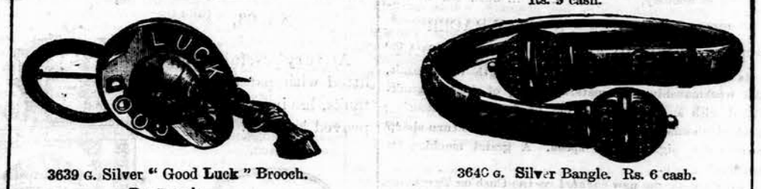


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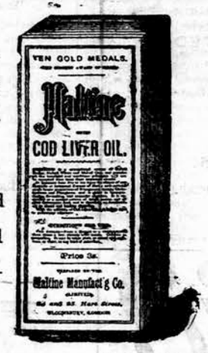


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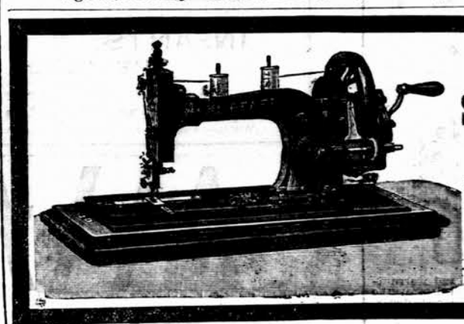

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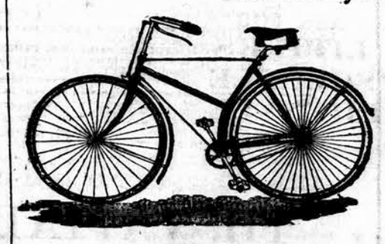

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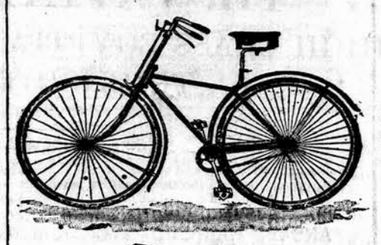

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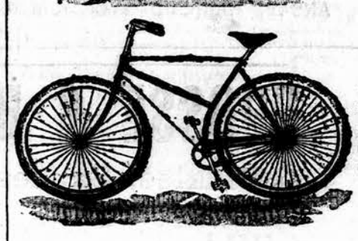

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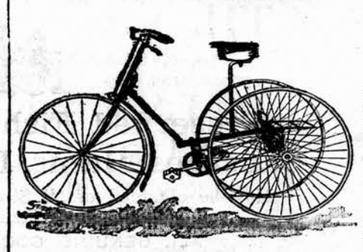

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